The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,767—New Series.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1899.

[illegible] & O

[illegible] WHISKY.

[illegible] OLD.

[illegible]H" supplied

[illegible]AIN EXHIBITION

[illegible] BOTTLE.

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

[illegible]HIPPING.

[illegible]SULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
			1899.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th Nov.
. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	18th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	25th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Dec.
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	9th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	16th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	23rd "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	30th "
			1900.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	6th Jan.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	13th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	20th "
M. L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	27th "
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	10th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	17th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	3rd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	10th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	24th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	31st "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Jan. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Feb. 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	18th Nov., 1899.
POSEIDON	A. Leva	3,878	7th Dec., 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th Jan., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	20th Nov., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov., 7, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday,
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
ANNAM	6,300	Lecoispellier	19th Dec. 1899.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	16th Jan. 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "EARNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Durande to sail on or about the 15th November, 1899. For weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 10th November, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 14th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 9th November, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 1st December.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 17th November.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 11th November.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th November, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S. S. MAVILLA	G. B. Gavinnò.	4,000	9th Nov., 1899.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for	4 months	Rs. 825	Rs. 500
	6 "	" 880	" 525
	9 "	" 935	" 550
	12 "	" 1,000	" 600

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,900, from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 2nd Dec., 1899.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut, but from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTS MOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LETTS'S DIARIES

FOR 1900.

DIARIES, SUITABLE FOR ALL PURPOSES, IN CLOTH AND STIFF PAPER COVERS.

AT ALL PRICES, FROM ANNAS 14, UPWARDS.

OBTAINABLE AT

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN

WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper."

Price : Rs. 35-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs.	a.	p.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2	0	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	12	0
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	8	0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	4	0

		Rs.	a.
ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1	0
PEKOE	"	0	14
PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0	12
SOUCHONG	"	0	10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. **N. B. DANTRA & CO.,** Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS.
33 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.

FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6 ; Nickelled, Rs. 8 ; Silver, Rs. 30 ; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

NOVELTIES FOR THE TEETH.

FRAGRANT, FOAMING CARBOLIC DENTIFRICE :
Antiseptic, Cleansing, Refreshing.
Per bottle, Re. 1-4.

PHILLIPS' CHERRY TOOTH PASTE	Per pot. Re.	1 0
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER, Rose Scented	Per tin. "	0 14

PARMA VIOLETS TOOTH POWDER.

A Very Recherche Dentifrice. Per tin Re. 0-12.

TOOTH-BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS.

TOOTH BRUSH STANDS—TOOTH PICKS, etc., etc.,

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD

indicated by Skin eruptions, Liver attacks and other symptoms, are easily eradicated, entirely without risk or inconvenience by the use of

KEMP'S EXTRACTS OF SARSAPARILLA

which are the finest preparations of this drug to be obtained in India.

Prepared in the COMPANY'S LABORATORY from the finest materials and by modern methods, these medicines are always

FRESH, PURE, FLUID, BRIGHT and SWEET. Consumers of the drug are well aware that imported preparations are frequently quite out of condition when offered for sale.

KEMP'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.
Rs. 2-4, 3-8 and 6-8, per bottle.

KEMP'S IODISED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.
Rs. 2-4, 4-0 and 7-8, per bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART.

LARGEST & CHEAPEST
HOUSE IN INDIA.
VARIETIES OF

PERFUMERY AND TOILETTE REQUISITES

FROM WELL KNOWN MANUFACTURERS, SUCH AS :—
PINAUD, PIVER, GELLE FRERES,
ROGER AND GALLET, FERD. MULHENS,
AND OTHERS.

☞ COMPARE PRICES ☜

RHINE VIOLET, Rs. 1-8. PEARS SOAP, Rs. 0-12 6.
EAU DE QUININE PINAUD, Small, Rs. 1-2. Large, Rs. 2-4.
JAVA POWDER, Rs. 0-11

Where MADAME BLANCHE will put in her APPEARANCE and DANCE-a-la-circle.

93, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

TRY SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

Has no Equal, nor a Rival for driving away Fever Malaria, and Ague. Acts like a charm. Prevent and cures Plague ! Re. 1. By all Chemists.
MADON SONS & Co., Esplanade Cross Road.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

NEW and LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS for WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

For Rates and Prospectus apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Manager.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S
"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUEUR.
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-12.
In every STATION in INDIA.
INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

REMEMBER

MADON, SONS & CO.,

For Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Toilet requisites and all articles

CONNECTED WITH PHARMACY.

Up-country orders promptly attended to and carefully executed on the same day the order is received. Prices moderate, and compare favourably with other houses in Trade in India.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
Carnac Road, BOMBAY, Market,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla,

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN &c., Supplied.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A
GRAND MOONLIGHT
PROMENADE CONCERT
Will take place at
THE BAND STAND
ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20TH, AT 9 P.M.
In aid of the Funds of the AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, COLABA.

By kind permission of Colonel Govan and the Officers, the full Band of the Norfolk Regiment will play during the evening.

The names of the Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly offered to assist will be published hereafter.

The BAND STAND will be ENCLOSED and the price of admission will be as under :—

Promenade, Re. 1; Reserved Chairs and Promenade Rs. 2.

Plan of seating now open at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

Coffee, Ices, and all kinds of Refreshments will be obtainable under the Management of Messrs. BORRI & Co.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION !
GRAND EXHIBITION OF
ONE OF THE GREATEST WONDERS OF THE 19TH CENTURY.
EDISON'S PROJECTING KINETOSCOPE,
being the latest improvement over the World Renowned
CINEMATOGRAPH OR THE LIVING PICTURES.

These Pictures, Exhibited by the Electric Light, are life-like and life size—the largest ever exhibited in Bombay. Absolutely free from flicker and are very vivid, clear and humorous.

THE LATEST SCIENTIFIC WONDER OF THE AGE !
FULL PARTICULARS LATER ON.

THE SUPERIORESS OF
ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT,
BANDORA,
Has much pleasure in inviting the Friends and Benefactors of the Institution to patronize the two entertainments
ON THE 25TH AND 27TH NOVEMBER,
RESPECTIVELY,
ON SATURDAY, 25TH, CONSISTING OF
"FIVE TABLEAUX VIVANTS,"
Taken from the life of Mary, Queen of Scots, with corresponding music and declamation :
ON MONDAY, 27TH,
Of a Comedy in one Act,
"PRIDE AND HUMILITY,"
With vocal and instrumental music.
The heavy expenses incurred by the erection of new buildings and other contemplated improvements oblige the sisters to have recourse to this means of paying entertainments to obtain in this manner a substantial help to defray the heavy expenses.
TICKETS:—
Reserved at Rs. 2, each day ; Non Reserved, Re. 1 ; Children under 12, half price) may be bought at the Convent, Messrs ROSS and Co., and the office of "The Times of India."

The entertainments will commence at 5-30 P. M. in the Convent Hall, which has been enlarged.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the ARRIVAL of H. E. the VICEROY at CHURNI ROAD STATION, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, will be STRICTLY PRIVATE. Admission to the Platform will be restricted to those Officers only who have been invited to attend.

H. KENNEDY,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office. 7th November, 1899.

WANTED THREE COMPETENT ENGLISH CLERKS for Famine Relief Works. Salaries Rs. 60, 40 and 30 a month. Probable time of employment about six months. None but those thoroughly qualified need apply.

A. GRANT,
Executive Engineer, East Berar Division.
Amraoti, 6th November, 1899.

STILL AT THE TOP OF THE TREE.
OUR NEW SERIES OF
INDIAN XMAS CARDS, 1899-1900.
NOW READY.
500 DIFFERENT INDIAN CHARACTERS AND VIEWS.
SPECIAL ATTRACTION IN PRIVATE CARDS.
QUITE A NEW SERIES.

Orders in THIS SPECIAL LINE should be sent to us AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE to secure GOOD DESIGNS.

UP-COUNTRY CUSTOMERS

Requiring Xmas Cards on approval should furnish us with Bombay reference at the same time.

THE PANORAMA OF BOMBAY.

An album containing 2 DOZ. PHOTOGRAPHS of INDIAN CHARACTERS and VIEWS, done altogether by a NEW ARGENTOTYPE PROCESS.

AN EXCELLENT PRESENT TO FRIENDS AT HOME AND ABROAD.
Price, Rs. 5 only.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS, BOMBAY.

OUR SPECIAL BOXES
OF XMAS CARDS,
FOR Rs. 1-8-0,
ONE RUPEE,
TWELVE ANNAS,
AND EIGHT ANNAS,
OFFER EXCEPTIONAL VALUE FOR THE PRICE.
60,000 BOXES SOLD LAST SEASON.

Before buying XMAS CARDS for this season ELSEWHERE fail not to see OUR GRAND COLLECTION FOR 1899-1900.

A clever series of forty different characters in "the skirt up" cards for bachelors and others, now selling by hundreds every day. Try to secure some at once.

CALENDARS AND BOOKLETS.
OUR PRICES IN THIS LINE NOW TAKE A LOT OF BEATING.
FANCY CALENDARS,
LADDER CALENDARS,
BLOCK CALENDARS AND TURN OVER CALENDARS.
Prices 8 Annas, One Rupee & Rs. 2-8.
THOUSANDS OF NEW DESIGNS AND NEW IDEAS.
QUITE THE LATEST AND UP-TO-DATE
COMIC CARDS.
TOO MUCH OF FUN,
PLENTY TO LAUGH,
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VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay Discount to the Trade.

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A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

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On SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods. &c.

Map of the estate of the late Mrs F HURST.

1 large size of coffee machine.

By order of the President Committee of adjustment the property of the late Captain Clowes, Indian Staff Corps consistings of uniform, clothing, boxes, lamps, kitchen utensils, glass and crockerywares, books, one 80 tent and miscellaneous other articles.

AT 1-30 P. M.
1 second hand strong dog cart in good order.
1 handsome strong built landau.
1 second hand strong office shigram in very good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony " " "
Also the property of the Kolhapore Durbar—
7 horses, 3 ralli carts, and 1 rubber tyred cabriolet all in good order.
The property of F A Owen, Esqr proceeded to England—
1 light victoria in very good order.

On SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Chaplain Quarters, Waudby Road, Esplanade, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furinture, hanging and table kerosine lamps, large iron double bedsteads, almirahs, carpets horses, carriages, &c., the property of the Venerable W. E. SCOTT, Arch-Deacon of Bombay.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

Under instructions from the Executors of the estate of Bai Perojbai, widow of Dhunjibhoy Dossabhoy Mama, deceased Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 1-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, the following horses and carriages—
1 palanquin office shigram in good, serviceable order.
1 landau strong and serviceable in good order.
1 English-built brougham very little used and in perfectly good order.
1 high caste chest-nut horse, goes in single and double harness.
1 set plated mounted single harness.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 246 of 1899.
Sitaram Shanker ....Plaintiff.
vs.
Bhicoo Shanker and others...........................Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Thomas Augustine Bland, Tribhowandass Narotumdass Malvi, and Manockjee Serabjee Captain, the Special Commissioners appointed to sell the undermentioned property by an order, dated the 1st day of September, 1899, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction the following property on SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 4 p.m., on the premises, unless previously disposed of by private sale. The said Special Commissioners have also power to sell the aforesaid property by contract, and any one inclined to purchase it by private contract may make his offer to the Special Commissioners or to any of them.

DESCRIPTION.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in the oart known as Anant Rushicher Wady, near Kalbadevi Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 600 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 639 and 599, new No. 2972 and 2800, old survey Nos. 274 and 75, new survey No. 410, and assessed by the Municipality under board Nos. 4511 to 2515, street Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the north, partly by the property of Keshavrao Vinayek and partly by the property of Shamrao Maroba, on the south, by the public passage, on the east by the property of Ramrao Balkrishna, on the west, by the property of Narayen Anandrao.

For further particulars and condition of sale, apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. SMETHAM, BLAND and NOBLE, Solicitors, 18, Church Gate Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT HAINES ROAD.

On MONDAY, the 20th inst, at 4 p.m, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee and an account and risk of the mortgagor Vithdap Khekey, the following property.—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land together with messuage tenements or dwelling-houses situated at Haines Road in the registration sub-district of Mandvi in Island of Bombay, containing his admeasurement 16 Kathies or 160 feet in length and 80 feet in breadth equivalent 880 8-9 square yards and numbered from 69 to 83 in the plan of the leasehold premises and bounded on the north by the Haines Road, on the south and east by the other portion of the said leasehold land belonging to the said Haroon Mahomed and on the west by the government ground.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 7th November, 1899.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed, to sell by Public Auction, on the Parel Road, next to Jacob Sassoon Mill, the valuable blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware and crockeryware, waluntwood iron frame cottage piano by Soundy & Co., in very good order, 1 English Rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis by Burlington Carriage Company, very little used, handsome chestnut Arab Horse, four years old, English set of harness, wearing apparel, leather dressing portmanteau, pneumatic tyred safety bicycle, nearly new, foot sewing machine, gold hunting watch by John Jones, London, valuable books, pictures, Hinks hanging and bracket lamps, garden flower pots, &c., the property of the late JAMES ARTHUR ROWLEY, Esq., Manager, Jacob Sassoon Mill.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF VACANT LAND IN KAMATIPURA TWELFTH LANE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the spot by order of the Mortgagee Thucker Ramjee Ebjee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Goolam Hoossein bin Mahomed Ibrahim Bhaljee in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 15th day of March, 1899, the following vacant land viz :—

All that piece of government leasehold land on which there stood formerly a dwelling-house, but which is now vacant, situate without the Fort of Bombay at New Town, fronting on the Northern side of Kamatipura twelfth Lane in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, registered in the rent roll of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 68, New No. 16076, old Survey Nos. 4066-4084 and New Survey No. 6611, and assessed under E Ward No. 1986 and Street Nos. 59-61, containing by admeasurement 90 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East, by the Darga of Syed Sahebalii on the West, by sweeper's passage, and beyond that by the property of Adarjee Merwanjee Mistry on the North, by a sweeper's passage, and on the south by the said Kamatipura Twelfth Street.

For further particulars and conditious of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF JAPANESE CURIOSITIES TERRA COTTA FIGURES PLATEDWARE AND BENTWOOD FURNITURE &c.

On FRIDAY, the 10th Inst. at 2 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Church Gate Street, Fort, the following consignments consisting of Japanese flower vases flower pots jardiniers transparent china ware, bentwood, sofas, chairs tables, terra cotta figures, alabaster vases, plush and leather goods, etc.

The property is now on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN FALKLAND ROAD CROSS LANE.

On SATURDAY, the 11th ins., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the second mortgagee, Khutri Bacherdass Moorlidhur and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Carrimbuksh bin Ally, in pursuance of the power of sale given in a Gujrati indenture of mortgage dated the 5th day of November, 1897, and subject to a charge of Rs. 5,500 and interest due under the first mortgage, dated the 4th day of September, 1896, and executed by the said Currimbuksh bin Ally to Kudwa Hurrukhchund, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of Government Foras Freehold land, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without tne Fort in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, on the western side of Falkland Road Lane, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 535 and 546, new No. 14066, old Survey No. 6, and new Survey Nos. 5554, 6570, and assessed under ward D No. 2249 and Street No. 23, containing by admeasurement 288 1-2 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Falkland Road Cross Lane, on the west and north by the property of Miya Ahmed and on the south by the property of Chandbai, widow of Cassum Nanoo, and the said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA,
LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..............	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...............	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL........................	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
10, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Draft payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letter of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE :
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALTER. }
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS..............	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA...............	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other available Securities ; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL, M

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

…H CLUB.

…EETING of the … will be held at the …, the 8th November, at …

…EZECHIEL, (Capt.)
Secretary.

…1899.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that an AUCTION of TIMBER and SANDALWOOD will take place commencing from the 4th December, 1899, at the HALIYAL DEPOT of the North Kanara District, 7 miles from Alnavar Station, on the S. M. Railway.

2. The probable quantity of timber and Sandalwood that will be put up for sale is as follows:—

TEAK	13,400 tons of 50 cubic feet each.
BLACKWOOD	700 tons.
JUNGLEWOOD	200 tons.
SANDALWOOD	5 Khandis of 560 lbs. each.

3. The Timber will be arranged in lots, and put up to auction at an upset moderate price.

4. 25 per cent. of the purchase-money must be paid at the time of Sale.

5. Further information will be given at the time of Sale.

E. G. OLIVER,
Divisional Forest Officer, N. D., Kanara.

Divisional Forest Office, N. D., Kanara, Camp Belgaum, 4th Sept., 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF COCOANUT OIL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 6th December, 1899, for the supply of above in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during the period of twelve months, commencing from the 1st day of February, 1900.

CONDITIONS.—Binding in terms of Contract.

NOTE.—Consumption during twelve months, is estimated at Tons 450 (four hundred and fifty tons.)

SAMPLES representing such qualities as will be accepted, can be seen on application to the undersigned at his office.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's printed form, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

DEPOSIT.—Rs. 1,000 (one thousand rupees) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st October, 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF WASTE COTTON.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M., (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 6th December, 1899, for the supply as above in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during the period of twelve months, commencing from the 1st day of February, 1900.

CONDITIONS.—Binding in terms of Contract.

NOTE.—Consumption during twelve months, is estimated at Tons 250 (two hundred and fifty tons).

SAMPLES representing such qualities as will be accepted, can be seen on application to the undersigned at his office.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's printed form, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

DEPOSIT.—Rs. 1,000, (one thousand rupees) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 31st October, 1899.

…AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 103 OF 1898.

DOSSABHOY ARDESIR DORDEE, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at No. , Borah Bazar Street, within the Fort of Bombay ……Plaintiff.

VERSUS.

HORMUSJEE JAMSETJEE MEHTA, also of Bombay, aforesaid, Parsi inhabitant, residing at Deolali Camp, in the Nasik District, SAMSUDIN MAHOMEDALLY also of Bombay, aforesaid, Borah inhabitant, residing at No. 5, Shaik Abdool Rahiman Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and RATANJI JAMASJI MISTRY, also of Bombay, aforesaid, Parsi inhabitant, residing temporarily at Bandora, in the Thana District……………Defendants.

PURSUANT to the final Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 18th day of March, 1899, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office, in the Court-House, on WEDNESDAY, the eighth day of November, 1899, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All that the right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and the Defendants in all that piece or parcel of lease hold land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and buildings erected and built by Hormusji Jamsetji Mehta, and now standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Mody Bay Estate, at Campta Street, in the Island of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 337 7-9 square yards, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North, partly by the land formerly in the occupation of Purbhudas Dulubhhoy, but now the property of Purbhudas Ladhabhoy, and partly by vacant land, belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the South, by Campta Street, on or towards the East, by vacant land, belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the West, by vacant land, which formerly was vacant, and belonged to the said Trustees, but now the property of the said Hormusji Jamsetjee Mehta, and which said land and premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 8480, and which said dwelling-house is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes, under Ward No. 2710, and Street No. 30.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI and MOTILAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 14 K. Sirdars Building, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 6th day of September, 1899.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS.
Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

LANOWLI HOTEL.
EXCELLENT AND LOFTY SITUATION
NEAR RYEWOOD.
BEST CUSINE
OPENED FROM 1ST NOVEMBER
UNDER ENTIRE NEW MANAGEMENT
FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.
For further Particulars apply MANAGER.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.
London, Liverpool and Bristol.
London, Liverpool and Bristol

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
SOLE AGENTS IN WESTERN & NORTHERN INDIA.
FOR THE CARNEGIE STEEL Co., LD.,
Pittsburg, U. S. A.
1,500 TONS OF CARNEGIE STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, ETC.
Kept in Stock in Bombay.
Beams of all sections from 3 inch to 24 inch deep and in a large variety of lengths up to 61 feet.
Best and Cheapest Beams in the Market.
Quotations on application for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.
GEO. SERVICE & CO.
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,195
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,200
Bank of Madras	18,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	{ 10,000 { 15,000 }	100	{ 100 75 }	8 p.c.	91
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£5	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£571
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	30

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	..	225
Anglo-Indian	1,345	..	0	Nil	28
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Ballary S.&W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,00)
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	165
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 20	460
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,00.	1,000	dvdRs.5	400
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ld	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,675
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3	400
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	500
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	525
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	410
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	460xd
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	590
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	290
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	300
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	225
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	50	500
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	450
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	20	1,285
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	150
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	4.0
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	500
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	460xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	125
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	425
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	8,430	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	100
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	[illegible]	65	[illegible]
Runjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	450
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs.5	140
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	200
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,500
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	vd 60	1,695
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	5
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs45	1,250
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	200
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	120
Oriental	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil	20
Presidency Mills. Co. (Ld).	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs50	550
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	490
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,50.	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	450
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1,500
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	345
Southern India	1,00.	500	500	Nil	100
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	230
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	225
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	145
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdR22½	515
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs 20	26)
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 20	250
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	26
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	200
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	25
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,300	1,000	s1	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300xd
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albest (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	725
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	16
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,900	125	125	Nil.	75
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvdR30	180xd
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs 15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,350
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
French	300	500	500	dvdRs40	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs35	340xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	133xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvdRs 80	475xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	225
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	55
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	60
Mofussil Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	380
Munmar M.	000	250	all	dvd Rs20	180
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	430
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	130xd
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20	165
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	70	30	340
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	340xd
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	585
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	1,800
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	310
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	1	75
Volkart	—	000	—	Rs 80	850

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	—	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	—	£10	—	...	—
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	500	..	4 pr. ct.	573 1 2
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	—	4 pr. ct.	467 1-

THERE is discord in the Bonnapartist camp, says the Paris correspondent of the *Times*. Sixteen out of twenty-four presidents of plebiscitary committees have resigned, and will send two of their number to Brussels to explain this step to Prince Victor. They were resigned to his silence on the Dreyfus affair, albeit the rival pretender, the Duke of Orleans, noisily made capital out of it, but they complain that at the critical moment last February, when pressed to cross the frontier, or do something, he refused and spoke in a haughty tone to their delegates. They are tired of fighting for a chief who seems to abandon them. They will, however, make a last attempt to arrange the dispute.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"— Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 4m. Sun sets, 5h. 24m. High water, 2-4m., 5-54a. Low water, 8-4m., 7-38a.

Arrival of H. E. Lord Curzon, Churney Road station, 2-30 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.

H. E. Lord Curzon's visit to Parel Laboratory, 4-30 p.m.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club, special general meeting, 5-15 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Orissa left the Dock on Monday and the steamers Coromandel and Natuna yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Penang, Singapore Hongkong and Japan, per extra s. s. Socotra, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m., tomorrow.

PARSEE CHARITY AT BILLIMORA.—Mr. Edalji Shapurji Billimora, a brother of Messrs. Dadabhai, Dhanjibhai and Sorabji Shapurji, well-known Abkari farmers of Nausari, and a leading citizen of Billimora, died on the 2nd instant, at his native place, at the age of thirty-five. Rs. 6,500 were given for the benefit of different charitable institutions, the brothers of the deceased contributing a major portion of the amount. These gentlemen had contributed Rs. 20,000, for the erection of a fire-temple at Billimora. Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabuddin, the late prime-minister of Baroda, paid a visit of condolence to the deceased's family.

ROBBING THE CORONER OF BOMBAY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Allix charged Keroo Narayen, a tailor in the employ of Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner of Bombay, before Mr. S. B. Spencer, with stealing a gold chain with a gold link attached, of the value of Rs. 43, belonging to his master. The accused was employed as a tailor in the service of Mr. Turner on a salary of Rs. 20 per month. The property was found missing, and on a report being made to the police, the accused was arrested and a piece of gold was found in his possession. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and prayed for mercy. He was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

KILLED BY A RAILWAY TRAIN.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, the dead body of a woman was found lying outside the down line near the south level-crossing at Mahaluxmee, by a line-guard of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. The head and left arm of the deceased were fractured. The railway police were informed and the body was subsequently identified to be that of Sahajun, a woman, aged about eighty years. The deceased was not blind, deaf or lame, and she was said to be able to work. She and her son and his family arrived in Bombay only on the previous morning from Mani, near Cuimboor, where they had been working for the last two months. On their arrival here they put up at the Mahaluxmee Race Course. In the evening the deceased took a chatty and went to get some water at the Mahaluximee South level-crossing. She never returned, and a search was made for her, but without success. Yesterday morning her body was found lying outside the down line near Mahaluxmee as above stated. Mr. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday morning, at Clerk Road, on the body of the deceased, when the jury returned a verdict that deceased died from injuries received by being accidentally knocked down by a passing train.

THE TABLES TURNED.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Abdool Rahiman Haji Seddick, a Mahomedan, was charged by Inspector Garran, with theft … of Rs. 15 in cash and a *hundi* for Rs. 4[illegible]; to his master Natha Gomaji. The complainant [illegible] cotton-seed merchant and has his office at [illegible] Road. The accused was alleged to be his servant … the morning of the 2nd instant complainant went out, leaving the accused in charge of the place. On the following morning he discovered the theft and found accused had disappeared. Subsequently he met accused on the road and made him over to the police, charging him with theft as a servant. The police investigated the matter and ascertained that accused was not a servant, but a partner in the complainant's firm. Recently there had been some dispute between the partners regarding the dissolution of the partnership. The accused stated that the sum of Rs. 15, alleged to have been stolen by him, was the property of the firm and that the *hundi* was drawn in his favour and that he had the same right to the property as the complainant. The charge of theft preferred against him was false. The Magistrate, on the evidence, discharged the accused and fined complainant Rs. 15 for preferring a vexatious charge against accused.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

CLIVE DURANT VS. JEEJEEBHOY FRAMJEE PETIT AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiff in person presented to his lordship a plaint against Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, agent and chairman of the board of directors of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Jehangir Eduljee Davar, Secretary of the Company, Dorabjee Cursetjee Patel, managing clerk to Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Solicitors, and Jeejeebhoy Nowrojee Todiwalla, of the firm of J. Nowrojee and Co., mill stores suppliers. The plaint extends over sixty-nine long paragraphs, in which it is alleged that the suit arises out of a conspiracy, in which each of the four defendants took part, and it was alleged that the objects each of them had in common were to burke charges of criminal breach of trust in respect of frauds on the shareholders of the company to the extent of twelve lakhs of rupees, which had been laid by plaintiff and Cooverjee Mehta against Mr. Jeejeebhoy Petit and the directors of the company before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, etc. Plaintiff claimed damages to the amount of Rs. 2,07,000. His lordship accepted the plaint as a long cause and ordered a written statement to be filed by the defendants.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

A SUIT ON PROMISSORY NOTES.

DHUNJIBHOY MUNCHERJEE MISTREE VS. COWASJEE OOKERJEE KHARAS.

MR. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendant. Service of summons and notice of demand upon the defendant were proved. The suit was brought to recover monies due to the plaintiff, with the interest, on two promissory notes for Rs .2,000 and Rs. 375, executed by the defendant on the 1st July 1898. No part of the money or interest on it had been paid. His lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 2,375, with interest and costs.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE TYABJEE.)

A SUIT AGAINST THE MUNICIPALITY.

SADANAND SHRICRISHNAJEE VS. THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in this case, in which the plaintiff claimed that the defendant's servants should be restrained from interfering with a shed erected on the plaintiff's land at Girgaum. The Hon. Mr. Scott, with Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Khunderao and Shripad, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., was for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that in 1875 he became possessed of a piece of land at Girgaum on which was erected a hut. The hut down to 1890 was, by permission of the plaintiff, occupied by a sweeper and his family. In 1897 the plaintiff pulled down the hut and erected a shed on the site. The defendant had falsely alleged that the shed was an encroachment on a public passage adjoining the land, and had illegally instituted proceedings before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate for alleged contravention of section 353 of the Municipal Act. The plaintiff said the public were not entitled to use the passage, and that no one had passed over it for the past twenty years. He denied that the passage formed part of a street within the meaning of the Municipal Act, and claimed that the defendant had no right to prevent the erection of a building on it. He claimed that the servants of the defendant should be restrained from interfering with the shed.

The Municipal Commissioner denied that in 1875 the plaintiff became possessed of the passage or that any hut then erected on such passage belonged to him. He contended the plaintiff had no right to allow the hut to be occupied or to erect a shed in its place. Defendant said the passage on which the shed was built was originally part of an ancient public road, leading from the Girgaum Road to Back Bay, but that some time prior to 1870 the eastern portion of the road was diverted. The portion forming the passage had always been kept open and maintained as a public passage or street, and the plaintiff had no private right to it. Defendant submitted that the passage was shown on Colonel Laughton's plan as a street and that the erection of a shed on it was an encroachment in contravention of the Municipal Act. Under that Act defendant was justified in requiring the plaintiff to remove the shed, and on his failing to do so, defendant submitted, he was justified to remove it himself. As plaintiff had failed to remove the shed proceedings had been instituted against him in the Magistrate's Court, but they had been postponed to enable him to file the present suit. Defendant submitted that the plaintiff was not entitled to the injunction claimed and that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee, in giving judgment, said the plaintiff was the owner of an oart near Thakordwar lane which as at present constituted, runs from Queen's Road to Girgaum Road. It had been contended for the defendant that in former times the road-ran in a different direction and was changed by the Municipality. The shed was situated to the south of the oart, and his lordship had no difficulty in accepting the evidence of the plaintiff on the point that a hut did exist on the spot for some years before he pulled it down. The question was, was the site a street? It was clear that the hut had prevented the ground from being used as a street for twenty years previous to the filing of the suit. His lordship came to the conclusion that it had not been shown that the site of the hut was part of a public passage. The Commissioner did not claim to be the private owner of the land, and it was not shown that anyone but the plaintiff was entitled to the site on which the existing building stood. The only question that raised a doubt was whether the present building stood on the site of the old hut and whether it encroached on the existing passage which extended right up to the entrance of the hut. On that point his lordship came to the conclusion that he must believe the plaintiff's evidence, for he was building with his eyes open to the objections that might be raised. In considering the evidence, his lordship was influenced by the fact that the Municipality had not given evidence which was within their power, and it had to be inferred, therefore, that the production of such evidence would not have helped their case.

His lordship accordingly gave a decree in favour of the plaintiff with costs.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths. from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	1	1	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	2	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	1	0	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	9	3	32
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	15
Total	16	8	115
Total plague deaths to date	60,109	52,967	
Same date last year	7	13	91

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 7TH OF NOVEMBER, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade o[illegible] with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·98	NW	3	83·6	60·2	31	...	0·00	0·00
Sirsa	29·951	NW	4	88·3	53·6	43	..	0·00	0·00
Delhi	29·933	W	2	89·2	64·1	26	...	0·00	0·00
Agra	29·922	SW	4	91·0	62·4	46	..	0·00	0·00
Cawnpore	29·926	Calm	0	89·8	54·0	64	...	0·00	..
Allahabad	29·910	Calm	2	87·6	54·9	69	...	0·00	–0·02
Jhansi	29·923	SW	1	93·7	68·1	29	...	0·00	–0·02
Jacobabad	30·003	N	4	91·5	48·0	35	...	0·00	0·00
Karachi	29·987	NE	5	96·4	66·2	38	...	0·00	–0·05
Jeypore	29·984	Calm	4	91·7	58·0	45	...	0·00	–0·01
Ajmere	30·012	Calm	3	89·9	58·2	40	...	0·00	0·00
Deesa	29·948	NE	7	95·1	64·6	19	...	0·00	–0·01
Ahmedabad	29·937	N	2	98·8	67·6	50	...	0·00	..
Bhuj	29·966	NNW	6	95·3	65·9	60	...	0·00	0·00
Jamnagar	29·955	SSW	11	90·0	67·7	96	...	...	...
Rajkot	29·954	Calm	5	94·4	67·8	[illegible]	...	0·00	–0·08
Bhownagar Para	29·923	NW	5	95·6	65·8	46	...	0·00	..
Veraval	29·936	NW	8	87·1	70·3	89	...	0·00	..
Neemuch	29·974	NE	4	90·5	57·1	27	...	0·00	–0·02
Indore	29·950	Calm	1	90·7	51·6	37	...	0·00	–0·07
Saugor	29·958	S	3	90·3	60·1	29	...	0·00	–0·05
Jubulpore	29·952	SSE	1	88·9	54·9	50	...	0·00	–0·10
Hoshangabad	29·997	Calm	1	92·6	58·8	60	...	0·00	–0·13
Khandwa	29·971	Calm	1	95·2	59·6	28	...	0·00	–0·10
Raipur	29·935	Calm	1	88·8	62·2	62	...	0·00	–0·33
Nagpur	29·959	Calm	4	92·9	63·1	37	...	0·00	–0·36
Amraoti	30·932	N	4	95·2	61·8	29	...	0·00	–0·13
Akola	29·972	Calm	3	96·4	56·0	26	...	0·00	–0·22
Surat	29·912	E	3	98·2	65·0	57	...	0·00	–0·07
Malegaon	29·960	W	5	96·4	58·4	28	...	0·00	–0·23
Bombay	29·98	ENE	10	88·2	74·8	80	...	0·00	–0·42
Poona	29·974	ENE	6	94·5	58·4	55	...	0·00	–0·44
Ahmednagar	29·949	N	3	91·4	65·0	37	...	0·00	..
Aurangabad		NE	...	94·9	65·7	19	...	0·00	..
Sholapur	29·917	NE	7	95·2	62·6	21	...	0·00	–0·80
Ratnagiri	29·918	SE	5	86·1	70·9	88	...	0·00	–0·36
Belgaum	29·926	Calm	1	87·8	61·4	92	...	0·00	–1·28
Goa	29·946	NE	4	85·0	74·4	91	...	0·00	..
Karwar	29·937	ENE	2	85·7	71·5	90	...	0·08	–1·54
Mangalore	29·942	ESE	2	86·5	73·4	89	...	0·02	–1·36
Calicut	29·938	NNE	6	88·2	72·0	81	...	0·11	–2·02
Cochin	29·949	ESE		88·5	75·6	81	...	0·19	–2·61
Bangalore	29·962	Calm	5	85·3	56·9	55	...	...	–1·70
Secunderabad	29·932	NE	4	91·	61·6	38	...	...	..
Masulipatam	29·922	N	4	88·5	66·7	65	...	...	–1·03
Bellary	29·942	Calm	3	92·7	62·2	44	...	0·15	–3·99
Cuddapah	29·919	NE	4	92·5	67·5	65	...	0·45	–0·89
Madras	29·93	W	1	87·5	70·5	82	...	0·77	–1·06
Coimbatore	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	89·9	66·1	77	...	0·10	–2·70
Trichinopoly		..	4	93·5	72·4	86	...	0·18	–0·47 –1·47
Negapatam			4	89·0	74·9	77	...	3·94	–0·85
Colombo			5	8.	74·0	82	...	1·73	–1·61
Aden	299.6	ENE	2	84·3	75·9	65	...	0·00	–0·03

In column "Wind, rate per hour." L., Light, M., Moderate. F., Fresh, S., Strong, H., Heavy.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk fall of pressure at Agra Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jhansi, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Para, Veraval, Jubulpore, Nagpur, Amraoti, Surat, Sholapur, and Bellary, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The distribution is somewhat irregular, and the baric gardients are slight.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly in all districts except in Gujarat and the North-West Provinces, where south-westerly to north-westerly breezes prevail. The force has been generally light.

The maximum temperature is above the mean of the season in many places and the minimum 5° to 11° in excess at Lahore, Agra, Jhansi, Ajmere, Deesa and Rajkot. The highest temperature in the shade was 99° at Ahmedabad and the lowest 48° at Jacobabad.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are partially clouded at Mangalore and Calicut.

There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations.

Pressure is giving way generally everywhere, but the weather conditions in the extreme south remain unchanged and no rain is likely.

H. WHITBY SMITH,
Officiating Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 7.

Tuesday—Pressure has fallen slightly to briskly over the whole Indian region except the Punjab and Sind, where it has risen slightly to briskly. The shallow depression in the Punjab yesterday has filled up. Pressure is lowest over the Bay, round which area winds are irregularly cyclonic in direction. They are, however, light in force. Mean temperature are in defect in Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Mysore, on the Madras Coast, and in Baluchistan. They are in considerable excess in Rajputana, Gujarat, and Berar. Showers have fallen in Burma, but no rain has been received in India.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—NOVEMBER 6.

10 p.m. ……………… 78·9

TUESDAY—NOVEMBER 7.

6 a.m. ……………… 75·7
10 a.m. ……………… 80·6
2 p.m. ……………… 85·2
4 p.m. ……………… 84·5

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE INDIAN RESEARCH UNIVERSITY.

WITH regard to the proposed Indian Research University, the "Indian Spectator" remarks:—We hope the Bombay Municipal Corporation will do all it can to ensure the location of the Research University in this city. Much may not be possible immediately, but if the Municipality would undertake to place at the disposal of the University what it is now actually spending in what is practically research work, the considerations in favour of Bombay will be materially enhanced. As for the land difficulty, which is the principal one yet pointed out, a sufficiency of suitable land could, we believe, be had on Trombay, for instance.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

The "Gujerati" is rather hard upon the water administration of the city, and observes:—We do not remember to have seen so much mismanagement in connection with the supply of water during the Dewali holidays as there was on Thursday last. For weeks past there has been a loud cry on account of scarcity of water, and it was expected that the inhabitants would have sufficient water for bathing and drinking purposes for the very first day of the Dewali on which not even the humblest Hindu can remain without a bath according to his religion. Every year the municipal authorities make timely arrangements to meet the requirements of the Dewali. But this week in many parts of Bombay people did not get sufficient water even for drinking purposes. It is said that the water mains burst at several points in the city on Tuesday night in consequence of the shutting down of the valves with a view to regulate pressure. This is really no explanation, but the strongest condemnation of a system under which Bombay can, through the inexcusable neglect of some one, be deprived of water at a time when it is most urgently wanted.

REMOVAL OF AN ANOMALY.

The "Indu Prakash" welcomes the extension of the right of Graduates of the University to elect two Fellows out of their body, and observes:—The right to recommend two gentlemen for nomination by Government as Fellows of the University of Bombay had hitherto been given only to holders of two degrees, whilst, curiously enough, graduates holding only one degree were entitled to be elected, if of more then ten year's standing since their graduation. Thus those who could be elected had not the right to vote. This anomaly has been now removed, and a Government Gazette extraordinary extends the right to vote, as well as that to be voted for, to all graduates of ten years' standing. We are glad of this lowering of the franchise, this democratizing of the elections, if that term sounds better. We trust, the double graduates do not envy their new brother-voters.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND INOCULATION.

The "Rast Goftar" thinks H. E. the Governor lays himself open to an accusation of inconsistency with regard to inoculation. It says: Lord Sandhurst has, during his tour in Gujerat, done what he could to urge the claims of inoculation, on the people of the province, as a preventive against plague. This, coupled with his Excellency's previous declarations in favor of it, would have had, we are disposed to believe, a much better effect on the public mind had he discountenanced the insertion of the clause excluding inoculated visitors to Mahableshwar from the privilege of exemption from detention. It is not only because it will come as a serious inconvenience to the visitors to the station, but also because it is calculated to stultify his Excellency's all past and future efforts in making inoculation popular, that we feel it to be our duty to protest against it. Argue it as you may, while this restriction is allowed to continue, you cannot disabuse the public mind of the impression that the head of the Government, who has recommended inoculation so often, does not believe in it himself. Mahableshwar, and for the matter of that, any seat of Government, is the last place for putting such a restriction into force—if the people are really to be persuaded to believe in the virtues of inoculation.

THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY ELECT.

In reference to the appointment of Sir Stafford Northcote as Governor, the native papers speak in terms of hopefulness. The "Rast Goftar" states:—At last rumour has come true and Sir Stafford Northcote has been appointed to succeed Lord Sandhurst as Governor of Bombay. Failing the appointment of a man like Sir Antony McDonnel or Sir W. Lee-Warner who is acquainted with India so intimately, and possesses so exceptional a knowledge of our present difficulties, it is hard to see what better candidate could have been selected than Sir Stafford for the post. His long parliamentary experience, his unblemished record of public services, and the confidence and good-will he enjoys of men of both parties at home, constitute in themselves a reasonably sufficient guarantee that, in Lord Sandhurst's successor, Bombay will find a ruler at once wise, strong, and sympathetic.

The "Gujerati" remarks:—Although we must adhere to our resolution to suspend our judgment regarding the new governor, we cannot but rejoice that a headstrong, conceited, unsympathetic and reactionary bureaucrat has not been placed in charge of the affairs of Western India. Without meaning to prejudge the merits of Sir Stafford Northcote, we must say the public here has a right to protest against the manner in which their claims to superior English talent and experience for the highest offices in the country are treated. Poor as India is, she treats her Governors and Viceroys on a magnificently liberal scale, and there is no reason why her people should be so often compelled to accept tenth-rate mediocrities.

The "Indu Prakash," however, views the appointment with some misgivings and remarks:—The appointment of Sir Stafford Northcote to succeed Lord Sandhurst as Governor of Bombay, cannot possibly arouse any enthusiastic feelings among the people he is coming to govern. Once more is it our lot to have at the elm of affairs a gentleman unknown to fame and unaccustomed to high responsibilities. The new Governor has, no doubt, high descent to recommend him. He is second son to the late Lord Iddlesleigh, and may have learnt something of India from his sympathetic father, and perhaps, inherited his tendencies. He has sat in Parliament for over twenty years and has had a fair amount of subordinate official training, and has come in contact with men of great administrative capacities. But Bombay will be new to him, and with the ever-increasing and difficult problems which Western India presents to-day for solution, it is no wonder if the public view his appointment with serious misgivings.

THE INDIAN FINANCE MINISTER.

The "Indian Spectator" speaks in terms of high praise of the present Finance Minister:—In the short time that he has been in this country, Mr. Clinton Dawkins, our present Finance Minister, has already given proofs of independence, courage and resourcefulness, and had it been possible for him to continue in his office for the usual term, our financial affairs would undoubtedly have taken a far more favourable aspect than they have presented for years past. This, however, is impossible without our demanding of Mr. Dawkins an amount of sacrifice to which we have no claim whatever. Little is known in this country of Sir Frederick Low who has been appointed his successor. However, he does not seem to be a novice in the work. That is a point in his favour. For the rest, we must judge him by his work.

The "Rast Goftar" writes:—In Sir Edward Low we are to have a finance minister who, though comparatively unknown on our side, has played an important part in helping to replenish the treasuries of more than one semi-bankrupt State and restoring their credit. His appointment, therefore, to be the custodian of India's sacred cash-balances, at such a juncture, need not come as a surprise to us. His singularly able exposition of the financial position of Greece before her last struggle with Turkey, the share that he took in reorganizing her finances after that unfortunate war, and his other less prominent but equally important achievements, at Constantinople and elsewhere, are credentials which should justify us to hail his appointment with approval and satisfaction.

THE LATE MR. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER.

Of the late Mr. D. McLauchlan Slater many of the native journals speak as a friend of this country who did her immense good in his line of work. The "Indian Spectator" says:—The late Mr. Mclauchlan Slater may be said to have been as fortunate in death as in life. No lingering illness sapped his strength slowly and painfully away. No existence of enforced inutility chafed the last moments of a life given to work. Mr. Slater's work did not find him till after he had knocked at many wrong doors. He was a pioneer in his own line; and he had most of the virtues and but few of the faults of the pioneer, and more than the share of success that falls to the lot of many pioneers. Natives of India will remember the name of the deceased gentleman as that of one who made life insurance popular among them.

The "Gujerati" writes:—The death of Mr. McLauchlan Slater, the well known manager of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, has come upon the public as a surprise. Though the concerns he started before 1874 proved failures or indifferent successes his Native Life Assurance Company has been a grand success. The idea of founding such an institution first originated with General Sir W. R. Mansfield, Commander-in-Chief at the time and father of H. E. Lord Sandhurst, and the success it has attained proves the soundness of the advice given to Mr. Slater. Skilled in the modern art of advertisement and indefatigable in his exertions, he has made the Oriental almost a model company. Since its establishment, over ninety-two lakhs of rupees are said to have been paid in claims, and the funds now exceed one crore and a half, which are invested in government securities.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" writes:—Sudden and sickening as the awful news is, it has come upon us as a surprise. Such a good friend of India Mr. Slater was that the unexpected death of him has evoked feelings of profound sympathy for his sorrowing family. If India has learnt the ten thousand and ten advantages of life insurance to-day, it was the enthusiastic Mr. Slater who taught them these useful and all-important lessons.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Florida, 2,050 tons, Captain F Chapman, cleared yesterday, for Calcutta in ballast.

THE s s Natuna, 476 tons, Captain C Peterson, will sail to-day, for Busreh, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Byculla, 1,035 tons, Captain H Macdearmed, which arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Moulmein, 24th October, brought a cargo of timber and rice.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed yesterday, for Karachi and Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and Lieut Longhurst, Mr C Bhugwandas and 100 deck.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain P J Morgan, which arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta 15th October via coast ports, brought a general cargo and 4 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, 4th November via Kattyawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Vussondas, Mr Hermod, Mr Crummy, one gentleman and 158 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 7.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
H M S Marathon		Field			Royal Navy
H M S Pigeon		Mowbray			Royal Navy
H M S Racoon		Hewett			Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx		Phillips			Royal Navy
Mirzapore	2166	Coates			H C Joosub
India	1811	Martinolich			A Montochoff
City of London	2056	Scarff			F F & Co
Ellora		Wilson			M M & Co
Mohammadi	1947	Erikson			B & P S N Co
Sutlej					P & O Co
Dilwara		Mann			Transport
Jubeda	2133	Tindall			H C Joosub
Mazagon	3279	Cork			P & O Co
Kerbella	1488	Hannah			M M & Co
Patna	1164	Howlden			M M & Co
Florida	2050	Chapman			M M & Co
Pachumba	344	Skinner			M M and Co
Rajah	3633	Liftwich			T Morrison & Co
Elphinstone		Ford			R I Marine
Chupra	1436	Cruess			M M & Co
Chyebassa	1698	Metcalfe			Do.
Wennington Hall	1913				Bombay Co
Muttra	2935	MacIntyre			M M & Co
Orissa	3525	Wadge	Rangoon		M M & Co
Byculla	1935	Macdiarmed			M M & Co
Nadir	2041	Mogan			T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
A	Dido	3127	Pickering	Karachi	9-11	F M & Co
C	Muttra	2985	Macintyre		7-11	M M & Co
D	Hispania	2413	Abacy	Marseilles	11-11	W & A G & Co
H & J	Patna	1164	Howldon	P Gulf	9 11	M M & Co
K	Indravati	513	Adum			Shprd & Co
M	Jubeda	2134	Tyndal	Calcutta	11-11	H C Josub

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Manilla	2580	Gavino	Genoa	10-11	F Baldovino
3	Uganda	3451	Black	Rangoon	9-11	M M & Co
5	Carthage	2893	London	London	12-11	P & O S N Co
9	Socotra	3896	Hill	China	8-11	P & O Co
12	Arabia	4167	Parfitt	Aden	11-11	P & O S N Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Safari……………1433 tons gross ……………………F Heyer

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44'3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44'30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
7	Dwarka s	Livingstone	[illegible] Karachi, Nov 4.
	Raithmoor s	[illegible]	Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Coromandel s	Vibert	Shanghai.
	Mozaffari s	Brown	Kobe.
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi.
	Florida s	Chapman	Calcutta.

The steamer Natuna, Captain Peterson, obtained her port clearance yesterday, for Busreh.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Chyebassa, for Calcutta, &c.
" Mazagon, for China and Japan.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—84 bales wool L Bhucamchand; 60 bales woo Ruttonsee Nanjee; 100 bales hemp and 300 bales gunny cuttings Purshotam Bhimji; 32 bales wool Raysee Amerchand; 12 cwt coir yarns Wm Watson and Co; 42 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 30 bales wool Sheriff Nathoobhoy.

FOR GLASGOW.

Hispania s—219 cwt bonemeal Ahmed Hajee Cassum and Co; 5000 cwt bonemeal Wm Watson and Co; 3000 cwt bonemeal R Kaderbhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Dido s—1506 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers; 3960 cwt linseed and 1125 cwt mawraseed E D Sassoon and Co; 4000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers; 201 cwt castorseed N Futehally and Co; 200 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hispania s—2400 cwt gingellyseed John Fachiri; 2 cases Indian black tea King King and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Socotra s—430 bales twist Talati and Co; 131 cwt raisin Konglehong

FOR SHANGHAI.

Socotra s—124 bales twist H Mooltanchand 5 bales twist K Pallonjee; 182 bales twist C M Bhesania; 4 bales twist R Carjee and Co

FOR KOBE.

Socotra s—300 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

Mazagon s—1000 bales cotton Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co; 10 bales cotton Latham Abercrombie and Co; 1000 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 8th November, 1899.

1. Arms and Accoutrements will be issued to Members of the Corps at Head-Quarters between the hours of 6 a.m., and 5-30 p.m., No Arms &c., will be issued to Members unless they apply in person.

2. Non-Commissioned Officers and Volunteers, who bring bottles with them, will be supplied with Rangoon oil.

3. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—No 4680 Vol W J B Clapp, No 4681 Vol H C Smith, No 4682 Vol H T Wilson and No 4683 Vol W H Sharman to "C" Company, No. 4684 Vol W E Smith to "F" Company

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th November, 1899.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

No. 1 Company, Town Hall Compound.—To-morrow (Thursday) at 8-45 p.m. 40 pr. R. M. L. Gun drill and at 7 a.m., sharp, examination in Gun Laying.

No. 2 Company, Nesbit Road Head Quarters.—To-day (Wednesday) at 7 a.m. sharp Examination in Laying.

To-morrow (Thursday) at 8-45 p.m. 40 pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

2. There will be instructions in fuze boring for N. C. Officer's at all evening drills until further notice.

3. The following Regimental Order is republished for information:—

Recruits, to be eligible for the Class Firing Prize, must fire the Recruits Course within two months of joining the Corps provided the range is available.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

Bracing! Refreshing! Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
All Substitutes are inferior.
Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

Refreshing! Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
CONDY'S FLUID
TO YOUR BATH.
THE EFFECT IS MAGICAL.
All Substitutes are Inferior.
Insist on Buying
"CONDY'S FLUID."

TIVOLI THEATRE.
MR. CHARLES BERTRAM
THE INIMITABLE CARD
CONJURER
and
COURT MAGICIAN,
ON TOUR IN INDIA
SHORT SEASON ONLY.
COMMENCING MONDAY, 13TH NOV.,
MR. BERTRAM has had the honour of being
commanded to appear before
H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS
On THREE Several Occasions
at WINDSOR CASTLE, OSBORNE, and
BALMORAL,
and has been summoned on no less than twenty-three
separate times
TO PERFORM BEFORE
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE and
SANDRINGHAM.

Mr. BERTRAM in GREAT BRITAIN and AMERICA has been universally acknowledged to be be Premier Prestidigitateur of the Century.

Reserved Stalls, Rs. 3. Balcony, Rs. 2.
Back Seats, Re. 1 and 8 Annas.
Tickets and Plan at SOUNDY and Co.,

Mr. BERTRAM will be prepared to give private seances of his Wonderful Entertainment. For terms and particulars, apply

Mr. BERTRAM,
care of KING, KING & Co.,
Bombay.

Doors open 9—Commence 9-30.
Carriages 11.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON, 1899.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., LD., have made special arrangements [illegible] this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., LD., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD..
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LAWRENCE & MAYO'S
NEUTRAL-TINTED EYE PRESERVERS.

ARE the best PROTECTION to the EYES from Sun and Dust, especially to those who are travelling in the tropics or whose avocations require them to be out in the heat of the day. They will be found an invaluable preventative to inflamation of the Eyes and irritative fever.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
BY APPOINTMENT
To H. E. The EARL OF ELGIN and
KINCARDINE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
OFFICES IN INDIA,
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES
67, & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON
ILLUSTRATED LIST FREE.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

NOTES
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAL.
Price Rs. 1. Postage half-anna.
[illegible] had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 7.

EXTRA allotments of Telegraphic Transfers were made yesterday in London of Rs. 4,00,000 on Bombay and Rs. 2,00,000 on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 5-32d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 7-8d.

Consols declined 1-8 per cent. yesterday, to 104. French Rentes remained at 100 1-4; but Paris Exchange on London was one centime higher, at 25·22 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was without change at 113; and 3 1-2 per Cent. Rupee Securities advanced 1-8 per cent. to £62 7-8. Discount on both short London Bills at 3 months' sight and 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills was quoted at 4 1-2 per cent. Bar Silver continued at 26 3-4d. per oz.; and in New York at 58 3-8 cents per oz, with demand Exchange on London 1-8 cent lower, at 4·86 3-4 dollars.

Brown Rapeseed was quoted at 36 1-2s. per 416lbs., November-December shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, market dull.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady yesterday, Surats quiet, Arrivals steady. Spot Mid.-Americans advanced 1-16d.; and East Indians were higher to a like extent, all round; American Arrivals were 1-32 to 3-64d. higher. The day's Sales were 12,000 bales and the Imports 27,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was 1-16 cent. higher, at 7 5-8 cents per lb.; February Futures were 11 points higher, at 7·42 cents, and May 12 points, at 7·48 cents. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 49,000 bales.

To-day in our local cotton market the purchases reported on account of shippers were only 200 bales, and those on account of the mills were 1,100 bales. "Good" Broach, March delivery, was quoted at Rs. 217 per candy; "Fully Good" Bengal, for January, at Rs. 180; "Good" Bhownugger, for May, at Rs. 198.

WHEAT AND SEEDS continue dull in tone; prices for the latter are 1an. lower.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	4,879	bales.
Wheat	17,352	cwts.
Linseed	4,016	,,
Rapeseed	915	,,
Gingellyseed	9,114	,,
Poppyseed	1,008	,,
Rice	25,877	,,

FREIGHTS are quiet, with but little business reported done.

EXCHANGE opened firm at 1s. 4 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-8d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of the latter was placed; there was a limited enquiry for Bank Paper, and the market closed firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 1-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-8d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-8d.	,,
Francs	1·72	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates are steady at 94 1-2 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 94 9-16 for Account, and 90 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES.—Manockjee Petit are 10 higher; Bank of Bombay are Rs. 2 1-2 lower, at Rs. 1,195 per share, and beyond these two there are no changes in prices to report.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491[illegible] Miles.

THE following is the statement of traffic, week ending 28th October, 1899.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,43,083	4,33,711	8,954	5,85,748
corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ miles.	—	—	—	5,08,164

Increase ....Rs. 77,584

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 21st October, 1899, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	87,000	2,15,000	4,000	3,06,000
Or per mile of Railway	189	466	9	664
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	12,79,623	28,59,693	38,133	41,77,449
Total for 16 weeks..	13,66,623	30,74,693	42,133	44,83,449
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	63,460	1,61,050	821	2,25,331
Per mile of Ry. do.	138	349	2	489
Total to corresponding date do.	11,25,385	23,02,367	52,521	34,80,273

Increase for the week..................Rs. 80,669
Ditto to date .... ,, 10,03,176

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 21st October 1899, on 1,645·86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,09,000	4,30,000	7,000	5,46,000
Or per mile of Railway	66	262	4	332
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	15,97,288	45,51,963	1,23,972	62,73,203
Total for 16 weeks...	17,06,288	49,81,963	1,30,972	68,19,203
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,10,317	2,04,124	4,120	3,18,551
Per mile of Ry do.	66	122	2	190
Total to corresponding date do.	19,19,095	31,85,330	1,08,929	52,13,354

Increase for the week..........Rs. 2,27,439
Do. to date .... ,, 16,05,849

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 21st October 1899, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	300	—	600
Or per mile of Railway	17	18	...	35
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	5,378	3,258	22	8,658
Total for 16 weeks..	5,678	3,558	22	9,258
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	314	255	7	576
Per mile of Ry. do.	18	15	..	33
Total to corresponding date do.	4,812	3,005	39	7,856

Increase for the week.........Rs. 24
Ditto to date..................... 1,402

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 21st October, 1899, on 141·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	11,000	40	14,040
Or per mile of Railway	21	78	..	99
For previous 15 weeks of half-year.	49,714	2,19,876	1,897	2,71,487
Total for 16 weeks	52,714	2,30,876	1,937	2,85,527
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,234	15,277	37	18,548
Per mile of Ry. do.	23	108	—	131
Total to corresponding date do.	66,478	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,95,412

Decrease for the week..........Rs. 4,508
Do. to date.......................... ,, 9,885

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.

By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

DEFRECE—COCKS—November 6, at St Thomas's Cathedral, by the Rev Leigh Lye, Ben Defrece, of London and Bombay, to Ethel, only daughter of George Cocks, Esq, Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LONGFIELD—October 27, at Hyderabad, Sind, the wife of Major Longfield, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1899.

AFTER the "crowning mercy" of Majuba Hill, the English people were called upon to uphold the Queen's authority in the Transvaal. The English people responded freely with the necessary supplies. The Government made elaborate and costly dispositions; despatched reinforcements with all speed from both England and India; sent out Sir Frederick Roberts; and actually landed an army of 20,000 men in South Africa. The cost of all this to the country was close upon three millions sterling, which was expended, as it turned out, in a sort of marching up the hill and down again. For at the critical juncture those very concessions were granted which would have averted all bloodshed had they been conceded earlier. There is no necessity to discuss here all the details of Mr. Gladstone's policy. It was an act of justice, the motives of which were too magnanimous for the Boer mind to comprehend. Mr. Gladstone convinced himself that the result was "to leave the Transvaal free and divested of all hostility, and to avert a war of Europeans" in South Africa. Unfortunately for the accuracy of this forecast, the Boers continued, after the retrocession, to exhibit the most marked and ever-increasing hostility. The situation to-day is referrable to the condition in which affairs were left then; and in two short years after his pacific solution Mr. Gladstone was forced to acknowledge himself in error. He was compelled, in order to uphold the terms of the convention and the honour of the country, to despatch to South Africa an army of 5,000 men at a fresh expenditure of a million sterling to fight, not natives, but Europeans, with the Transvaal for the base of operations. It is true that there was no real war on that occasion, because the Boers after much bluster gave in at the last moment. But there were features connected with that expedition closely analogous to those manifested on the present occasion. There was a story of Boer aggression and wanton violation of obligations; the attitude of the Cape Parliament was curiously similar to the attitude of Mr. Schreiner and his party; and then, as now, England took up arms on behalf of those whose claims she considered herself bound to respect. Now, it is the Outlanders; then it was the natives. The Boer system of farming has always been a most wasteful one, which has reduced them in a few years to great straits. Their refuge was that of the men of might—they shall take who have the power, and they shall keep who can. They appropriated the real property of the native tribes contiguous to them. In this way they spread the borders of their country very considerably within a few years after crossing the Vaal River for the first time. Their methods of acquisition were simply seizure. The holders of the land were blacks, and what were blacks that a man should scruple to possess himself of their lands, or refrain from shooting them down like game if they gave trouble? After the retrocession, and accepting Mr. Gladstone's magnanimity as folly or even cowardice, the Boers at once proceeded to appropriate the lands belonging to the natives outside their then well-defined borders. Protests were of no avail, and under the Convention of 1884 the British Cabinet acquiesced so far in the state of things on the western frontier line of the Transvaal as to include within it new territories which had previously been native territories—the natives, according to Sir Charles Warren, protesting with all the vigour of which they were capable against being arbitrarily handed over to the Boers.

The delegates who were in England in 1884, one of them being President Kruger, endeavoured their utmost to induce the British Government to extend the border still further by giving them Bechuanaland. Their argument was that until 1881 the territory called by this name was part of the Transvaal. The emigrant Boers had taken it from Moselikatse and his Zulus in 1837 and 1838; had called it the district of Bloemhof; and it had remained in their possession until 1871, when diamonds were discovered near the Vaal River. In 1881, by the Treaty of Pretoria, when the retrocession took place, this district of Bloemhof was cut away from the Transvaal and declared to be an independent native territory. The Boer leaders protested, but were told that they must sign the treaty or have another war. The line of boundary was strictly defined in 1884, but this made little difference to the Boers, who continued to "expand." A British protectorate was established over Bechuanaland, and the Rev. John Mackenzie was chosen as British Resident under Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony. The Boers declared war against the Chief Montsiwa, whose rights had been specially reserved, and compelled him to accept a treaty which virtually placed his lands at their disposal. British authority was ostentatiously ignored; lawless bands harassed the country; and Mr. Bethell, an English gentleman who was acting as agent for one of the Bechuanaland chiefs, was brutally murdered. It was obviously necessary to teach the Boers that the terms of the convention would be enforced, but the British representative was not supported for a long time even by the historical twenty-five policemen of the Transvaal annexation. The Boers had convinced themselves that the British would not fight, and were emboldened to further encroachments by the apathy of the Government and the attitude of the Cape Ministers. The Boers were committing havoc also in Zululand, on the east of their country, and several hundreds of them settled in Central Zululand and announced their intention of remaining there unless England annexed the country. It had been found necessary, in view of the dangerous state of this country after the death of Cetewayo, to despatch some regulars to support Mr. Osborn, the British Resident, to maintain the integrity of the Reserve Territory. Meantime, in Bechuanaland, Mr. Rhodes had succeded as Special Commissioner, but he fared no better than Mr. Mackenzie, and the Boers continued their cattle-stealing and land-grabbing with impunity throughout the autumn. Indignation at the refusal of the Government to take active measures was growing in England; while at the Cape there was tremendous rage, which culminated in the sending of a monster petition to the Queen. At the beginning of October, the British Government intimated that it disapproved of the Boer Protectorate over territory declared to be under British protection, and at the end of the month Lord Derby telegraphed to the High Commissioner that military preparations for the removal of marauders from Montsiwa's location must be proceeded with at once, but that active operations should not be commenced while the High Commissioner's ministers were endeavouring to obtain a peaceful set-back. Impelled by public opinion here and at the Cape, the Government commissioned Sir Charles Warren to put things right in "Bechuanaland and the countries adjacent thereto, to the westward and northward of the South African Republic," and when it was made abundantly clear that England meant business at last the Boers became more reasonable; Mr. Kruger's proclamation concerning Montsiwa's territory was withdrawn; and that statesman magnanimously agreed to a conference, when Sir Charles Warren was expected, bringing with him an imposing display of British troops to the number of 5,000. In December terms were agreed upon between President Kruger and the Cape Premier, which were approved by the Home Government. Montsiwa was (1) to be replaced in occupation of the garden ground and grazing lands of which he was in possession in the previous May, when formally taken under British protection; (2) the claims of the freebooters to land in his country were not to be recognised, but the Imperial Government declined to contribute to the expenditure of those who had infringed the British Protectorate; and (3). until the Cape Ministry were authorised by their Parliament [illegible] over the country, Her Majesty's Govern[illegible]t would retain the administration of the [illegible]tectorate in their own hands, and Sir Charles Warren would occupy the country with an adequate force.

The history of the expedition is duly set out in successive Blue Books presented to Parliament during the early part of 1885. As it turned out, it was a peaceful expedition, though war was certainly intended had peaceful measures failed. Sir Charles Warren was the man for the work of pacifying Bechuanaland, and he carried it out well. The tension between himself and the High Commissioner arising from the overlapping of functions and the opposition of the Afrikander Bond, Mr. Rhodes, and the Cape Ministry, to his action on the ground that he was endangering the peace of South Africa are matters of history. Each of these authorities proposed measures which were to settle affairs without fighting, and each strenuously prognosticated that Sir Charles Warren's measures indubitably involved recourse to arms, which would be so disastrous. Their anticipations were altogether upset: Sir Charles Warren was complimented by the Home Government, not only on the rapid and complete success of his military dispositions, but also specially on the fact that he accomplished all without any breach of the peace or shedding of blood. He completely overawed the Boers and proved to their consternation that the Queen's Government could strike swiftly and strongly if necessity should arise. Thus public confidence was restored, and, when it became clear that the Boers were afraid of the Special Commissioner and his cavalry force, the railway sprang at a single bound to Kimberley and soon after to Vryburg, and a host of miners invaded Johannesburg, where the existence of gold was already known. Compare the ease with which a tolerable peace was arranged then, when the moderate number of 5,000 men served as a menace and preparation for war with the present time. An army corps of 50,000 and more does not produce a hesitation on the part of the Boers. The fight will be fought to the bitter end.

THE news from the seat of war is very meagre, and the cessation of information may not altogether be unconnected with General Sir Redvers Buller's arrival. The success of the cavalry under General French, cabled by our London correspondent, is confirmed by Reuter, who reports the Boer loss at 800, including killed, wounded, and prisoners. The calling-out of the Natal Coast Rifle Associations and the formation of emergency corps at Maritzburg suggests that the Boers are still moving down towards that town, and a new commando of 5,000 Free Staters must enable them to widen their operations. In Cape Colony the proclamation of martial law at DeAar and Orange River has followed the withdrawal of troops from Stormberg, Naauwpoort and Rosmead Junctions, and makes it seem probable that the Dutch settlers are showing symptoms of unrest. Moreover a force of 5,000 Boers is said to be moving towards Stormberg, and owing to its isolation its evacuation is deemed advisable. The news that H. M. S. Terrible has mounted her big guns for field service, and will land them at Durban, portends serious fighting in the immediate future, and is indicative that the enemy are in strong position in Natal.

THE serious aspect of the crops in the Madras Presidency has been removed by the plentitude of the October rains. Not only are cultivation and sowing proceeding generally, but the threatened deficiency has been made up. The early harvests are yielding indifferently, but this is not cause for wonderment considering the dearth of rain during the ordinary monsoon. One effect of the rain is the rapid improvement of fodder and pasture. Prices have slightly fallen except in the Deccan, notwithstanding that rain has fallen there. The situation in Bombay is not any better, although there has been good rain in the Karnatak and Konkan, with slight falls in other parts. Hope is fading away in Kathiawar, Gujerat, and in parts of the Deccan, where the crops are withering. Fodder is very scanty in Surat and the latter area, but it is scarcely obtainable in the former districts. In consequence the cattle are in an extremely bad condition, and many have died from starvation. The distress among the people is also severe, the numbers on relief being 1,20,680. On the other side of India the prospects of the spring crops have much improved by the rain. The only district in Bengal where the outlook is not promising is Chota Nagpur, and here the rice is said to be dying. The harvesting of the kharif crops continues in the North-West Provinces, where preparations for the spring crops are being made. Damage has been done in Dehra Dun by a hailstorm, while the cotton and jowar crops have suffered from the ravages of insects. In certain districts the people are not in a good position, but the distress at present is not great; although relief works have been opened they have attracted very few labourers as yet. The prevailing drought continues in the Punjab, fodder is scarce and cattle are out of condition, the districts of Lahore and Gurgaon being especially unfavourable. Amritsar and Peshawar report the irrigated crop as up to the average, but the irrigated crop is very poor. In Gurgaon the outturn of dry land crop is expected to be below four annas in the rupee; in Delhi the unirrigated crop has failed entirely; in Karnal the outturn of the irrigated crop is expected to be between four and twelve annas; the outturn of the unirrigated crop in Rawalpindi is not expected to exceed four annas in the rupee on the whole. The total number on relief works is 72,600. These figures are vastly exceeded in reviewing the position in the Central Provinces where the numbers have gone up from 2,22,435 to 3,36,435, or an increase of 1,14,000 persons. The situation here is very grave. The autumn crops continue to deteriorate, and the rice crop has practically failed. Even the early-sown winter crops are beginning to wither, and the want of employment is being increasingly felt. The numbers on relief in Betul have reached a fifth of the population of the district. In addition to shortness of food-supplies there is a scarcity of water in nearly all the provinces. The prospects in Burma are encouraging, and in Assam tea and sugarcane are doing well. Excessive rain has stopped ploughing for mustard seed in Cachar, and fodder is scarce in places. The standing crops in Mysore and Coorg are in good condition, and coffee-picking has commenced in the latter place. More rain is urgently needed in Berar and Hyderabad, the former area being ill-supplied with water in addition to scarcity of grain. Prices are rising everywhere in Central India, and the relief works are being utilised more generally by the people. In Rajputana the condition of the cattle is bad, and rising prices are [illegible]ings of the people, who are seeking relief work in vast numbers. Kashmir is a much-envied locality, for having experienced fine weather throughout, there is a good kharif crop which has just been harvested. The total number of persons on relief in India is 7,07,653, which is an increase of 1,86,517 on the previous week.

H. E. THE VICEROY, who will arrive in Bombay to-day, will have "chotha hazri" to-morrow morning at the Byculla Club, and thence proceed with his staff to inspect the different plague hospitals, including the Arthur Road Hospital, the Grant Road Hospital, the Ripon Road Hospital, and the Narelwady Plague Hospital. After the inspection His Excellency will drive to Government House, Malabar Point, arriving there at 10-30 a.m.

A GOVERNMENT Resolution has been published appointing Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Captain F. E. Hardcastle, Marine Surveyor, and Captain Newell, Superintendent, P. and O. Company's Dock, to conduct an inquiry into the circumstances that led to the stranding of the s. s. Rajputana, under the command of Captain Charles Scott, off the mouth of the Devi River near False Point on the 3rd August last. The inquiry will be held at the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday next.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ROBERT LOW, Commanding the Forces at Bombay, will leave Mahableshwar for Ahmednagar on Thursday next to meet His Excellency Lord Curzon, who will present new colours to the British Regiment at present stationed there.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ROBERT LOW, Commanding the forces at Bombay, will arrive here from Mahableshwar on the morning of the 17th instant, and in the afternoon of the same day embark on board the British India Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship Dumra on a tour in the Sindh District. The arrival and departure of the Lieutenant-General will be private. The usual salutes will be fired.

A COOLY in the employ of a grain merchant of Ultadanga, for stealing a quilt, belonging to his employer, was on Saturday sentenced by Mr P. N. Mukerjee, Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah, to two years imprisonment.

ON Monday at Poona two Pathan recruits of the 28th Bombay Pioneers were charged with theft before Major Minchin, Cantonment Magistrate. A Mahomedan woman stated that the two accused entered her tent in the early morning from opposite sides. They caught hold of box in which her clothes and jewels were kept and which was tied by a rope to the leg of her cot. They proceeded to drag both towards the tent door. They cut the string and decamped with the box, which contained property worth about Rs. 400. Ramkrishna Gopal, a goldsmith, deposed that both accused came to his shop and asked him to weigh some gold ornaments and pearls. He did so, and accused No. 2 then asked him if he would buy the lot. Suspecting theft, witness pleaded proverty, but advised accused to go to the big bazaar. He then sent his son for a policeman and pointed out the two accused to him when they were arrested and searched, the gold ornaments being found with No. 1. On being questioned by the court accused No. 1 denied committing the theft. He had gone to the City with a Havildar and 12 other men to buy cloth, he said, when he was arrested by the police. The gold ornaments belonged to his mother who was dead, and were tied in a corner of his puggaree at the time of his arrest. He denied going to the jeweller's shop. The second accused denied all knowledge of the stolen property. Charges were framed against both accused who gave in the names of five men of their regiment as witnesses. Further hearing of the case was then adjourned to Wednesday.

ON the 2nd instant the wedding took place at Christ Church, Ahmednagar, of Mr. Ralph Ellis Carr-Hall, of the 8th Bombay Infantry, to Miss Agnes Alexandra, third daughter of Lieut.-Col. Lane, R. A. M. C. The bride was very handsomely dressed in white duchesse satin, the skirt having a pretty arrangement of true lover's-knots, while the bodice had revers of pearl-embroidered satin, and the yoke and sleeves were of transparent chiffon bouillonne. Her long court train of brocaded satin was adorned with a spray of orange blossoms and chiffon and satin bows. She also wore a tulle veil and wreath of orange blossoms, and had a lovely bouquet of white chrysanthemums, stephanotis, and ferns. There were two bridesmaids, Miss Lane and Miss Mabel Lane, the sisters of the bride. They wore costumes of embroidered white muslin and lace over blue slips, with turquoise blue silk sashes. Their hats were of blue straw-trimmed with white chiffon and cornflowers, and they had large bouquets of white chrysanthemums. The ceremony was performed by the Ven. Archdeacon Scott. The bride was given away by her father. At the commencement of the service the hymn "The Voice that Breathed o'er Eden" was sung, by the choir. Mr. M. T. E[illegible] the party left t[illegible] Mendelssohn's m[illegible] summer Night's [illegible] The officers of th[illegible] formed an archw[illegible] church door to th[illegible] groom to pass under. [illegible] quently held a receptio[illegible] number of guests being pr[illegible] bride and bridegroom left fo[illegible] moon. The bride's going-away d[illegible] muslin and lace over green, and [illegible] white straw trimmed with rose-buds and aigrettes. Mr. and Mrs. Hall received numerous wedding presents.

ABOUT half a dozen dacoits were last week arrested at the village of Iti, in the Dharwar Collectorate, on a charge of being implicated in a dacoity recently perpetrated at that place. In company with several other dacoits the accused are alleged to have rushed into the house of a Brahmin named Vishwanath Joshi with torches in their hands. An alarm having been raised, some of the men were arrested, while the others escaped.

SADASHIV RANGNATH WANAWLE, of Rawiwar peth, was again placed before Khan Saheb Cutubuddin Abdulla Miya, Poona City Mamledar, and charged with committing theft of timber. It was alleged that the house of the accused was mortgaged to Hari Balvant Badhri, of Shukrawar peth, for some time, and the accused intentionally removed 60 pieces of timber of the value Rs. 10 from the house. The complainant was informed of the theft by his watchman and the stolen property recovered. The evidence was considered insufficient and accused was accordingly discharged.

THE rumour of the death of Mr. E. K. Pauw, late Settlement Officer in Garhwal, and later Collector in the Benares Division, has been confirmed. Mr. Pauw was a very promising officer and young in his career. His work in Garhwal was very substantial and such as will last—forest nurseries, shady trees along the roadsides, a cart-road 12 feet wide in the neighbourhood of Paori, and other improvements. Road-making was his special care and there is no doubt that it is among the most important public improvements needed to introduce civilization in a backward district. Mr. Pauw was a most painstaking and hard-working officer and his early death has been a great loss to these Provinces. Soon after the Gohna flood Mr. Pauw's sister, who accompanied him in his tours (for he was never married), died also in her prime. She contracted diptheria in some mysterious way while in Upper Garhwal, and was probably the only lady who ever went as far north as Niti, where the Bhutia women still remember her and speak of her appreciatively.

THE Japanese Ambassador in Paris, by order of the Mikado, on Oct. 16 visited the Elysee, and handed to President Loubet the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Chrysanthemum.

A SENSATIONAL story has been current in Paris, to the effect that Colonel Schneider, seriously wounded after a duel with General Roget, left Paris on Oct. 13 by the Orient express. The former part of the story is not correct, the correspondent of the *Standard* says, although it is quite true that the Colonel left Paris by the train mentioned. The disease from which he has been suffering for a [illegible] has recently made rapid progress, with the result that the Colonel has been moved to Vienna a complete invalid. He had to be assisted to the station, and a special invalid compartment was retained for him on the express. He was accompanied by Mme. Schneider and two nurses.

THE Minister of the Colonies on Oct. 18 received a despatch announcing that Captains Voulet and Chanoine have been shot by their own men. The French Colonial Minister had previously received the following despatch, dated Saint Louis, Oct. 15, from the Acting-Governor of Western Africa:—Lieutenant of Marines Pallier, who has taken command of the Voulet-Chanoine Mission, informs me by a cipher telegram that Voulet and Chanoine are no longer with the mission; that Lieutenant-Colonel Klobb was murdered near Tessaua, but Lieutenant Meynier did not die of his wounds, and is happily recovering; that Dr. Henric, Lieutenant Toalland, and the non-commissioned officers Laury, Boutel, and Boarot are in good health, and that he is seeking to place his column, which has sufficient supplies, under the orders of the Foureau-Lamy Mission, which, according to his own information, is moving from the Air country to the Damengar.

MAJOR R. ROSS and other members of the Liverpool medical expedition, who have been carrying on the investigation on the West Coast of Africa respecting the dissemination of malarial fever, have arrived at Plymouth in the steamship Fantee, from Lagos. Major Ross stated that the expedition had been at work only six weeks, but that its labours had been very successful. The authorities at Sierra Leone had, on the advice of the expedition, decided to use every means to exterminate the malaria-spreading mosquito. Other conditions in West Africa were favouble to health, there being a good water supply. He thought, however that the white population was not careful enough, and that the houses were badly constructed, and compared unfavourably with the residences of whites in India which were constructed on plans that gave the inhabitants every chance of health, despite the tropical climate. Major Ross attached great importance to this question of the construction and situation of the houses. Dr. Fielding Ould, a member of the expedition, remained behind to consult with the medical officers on the coast respecting measures to be taken for the extermination of the malarial-mosquito in the neighbourhood of the principal towns. The opinion of the party was that these measures would decrease the danger of the spread of the disease. One member of the expedition, Mr. Austin, suffered from malaria. He slept for one night without mosquito curtains, and was thus infected; but he was now convalescent. Major Ross, who belongs to the Indian Medical Service, has been engaged for five years in investigations respecting the cause of malarial fever.

REUTER'S Agency understands that the new administrative changes in the British West African colonies will not come into force until the New year. The new colony of Northern Nigeria, which will be styled a Protectorate, and of which Colonel Lugard will be appointed governor, will, when officially fixed, be by far the largest in extent of any of the British West African possessions; roughly speaking, forming a parallelogram of 600 miles by 500—300,000 square miles. The imperial forces in the new colony include two battalions of infantry, three batteries of artillery, a company of engineers, 100 mounted infantry, a telegraph section, and medical and transport Services. The western boundary of Northern Nigeria—from the Oepara River in Dahomey, to Ilo, on the Niger—is held at some seven points by detachments of imperial troops. Each of these fortified posts has been erected more or less opposite to forts held by the French troops, and although the best feeling prevails among the officers of the two forces, yet, owing to the fact that the frontier has not yet been marked, a number of petty differences are constantly arising. Except for punishing slave raiders and others approaching the Niger from the direction of Sokoto, no expeditions have been made; but although hitherto military operations in the new colony have been little heard of, there have during the past few months been several sharp fights with truculent chiefs. At the end of March Captain Hall, with only 100 Nupe soldiers, after a very sharp encounter, completely defeated the chief of Dandaguzu, who came to meet the British with about 3,000 men, in front of a large fortified town. Just previously Colour-Sergeant Mackenzie, of the Seaforth Highlanders, with a small party, attacked and routed large bands of natives who had attempted to take him in ambush near Rofia. Colour-Sergeant Mackenzie was himself wounded, and has been recommended for the Distinguished Service medal. As a result of the two brilliant expeditions led by Major Morland early in the year, two of the greatest chiefs of the Kabba country have been subjugated and slave-raiding there has practically stopped. In spite of all that has been done by the imperial forces since the recification of the Anglo-French boundaries, certainly nine-tenths of the immense tract of country to be known as the Protectorate of Northen Nigeria is practically *a terra incognita*. Beyond journeys of individual travellers of all the country, with the exception of the river, has remained practically unexplored.

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GRAMS.]

R IN SOUTH AFRICA.

NOTHING FROM LADYSMITH.

LONDON, Nov. 7, 4-20 P.M.

Nothing has been received from Ladysmith to-day.

THE POSITION AT KIMBERLEY.

Reuter's correspondent at Kimberley, in a despatch dated 1st inst., states that the besiegers have been reinforced by 1,500 men, drawn from the Boer force before Mafeking. They are mainly occupied in destroying outlying property and to-day exploded the DeBeers store of dynamite, which is some seven miles distant from Kimberley, and contained 35 tons of the explosive. The shock of the explosion was terrific.

A committee has been appointed to regulate the food supplies of the garrison.

MARTIAL LAW IN CAPE COLONY.

Nov. 6.

Martial law has been proclaimed at DeAar and Orange River.

THE COLENSO GARRISON.

Reuter wires from Durban that the garrison at Colenso saved all their equipment.

The enemy which occupied the place was a fresh Orange Free State commando, five thousand strong.

Nov. 7.

Sharp skirmishing preceded the evacuation of Colenso, which the enemy's long-range guns and overwhelming numbers rendered untenable.

RELIEF OF FORT WYLIE.

Nov. 6.

An armoured train, with the Dublin Fusiliers on board, has succeeded in relieving the garrison of Fort Wylie, which commands the Tugela Bridge.

THE BOER ANNEXATION OF TUGELA.

The annexation of the Tugela Division of Natal by the Boers has been officially proclaimed void.

VOLUNTEERS CALLED OUT AND EMERGENCY CORPS FORMING.

The military authorities at Maritzburg have accepted the services of one thousand more volunteers.

The Natal Coast Rifle Associations have been called out for service, and other emergency corps are being formed.

BATCH OF OFFICERS FOR NATAL.

The cruiser Terrible has left Capetown with a batch of officers for Durban.

THE BIG GUNS OF THE TERRIBLE.

Nov. 7.

The cruiser Terrible took her big guns mounted on carriages like field guns, and will land them at Durban.

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON READY.

Nov. 6.

The special service squadron has arrived at Portland and is coaled all ready for the voyage.

HEAVY FIGHTING AT LADYSMITH.

Nov. 7, 3-5 A.M.

Reuter's correspondent, wiring from Estcourt (four stations on the line south of Colenso) on the 4th inst., states that heavy fighting took place on Thursday and Friday round Ladysmith, when the British drove the Boers back to their camp.

It is reported that the Boers lost 800 in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

The railway road and bridges at Colenso remain intact.

THE UNEASINESS AT MARITZBURG.

The Natal Naval Corps with guns have returned to Maritzburg to reassure the inhabitants.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR FUND.

Nov. 6.

The Queen has given £1,000 and the Prince of Wales £250 to the Transvaal War Fund.

WHY STORMBERG WAS EVACUATED.

Nov. 7.

Five thousand Boers were reported to be collecting prior to marching on Stormberg, which General Buller ordered to be evacuated because it was difficult to defend.

SIRDAR KITCHENER.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Sirdar Kitchener has returned to Cairo.

THE EXETER ELECTION.

The election for the seat at Exeter, rendered vacant by the appointment of Sir H. Stafford Northcote to the Governorship of Bombay, has resulted in the return of Sir Edgar Vincent, the Conservative candidate, by a majority of 659 votes over Mr. Bright, the Liberal Candidate.

The polling was as follows :—

Vincent (C)	4,030 votes.
Bright (L)	3,371 „

THE NIZAM'S POLO CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 7.

The Hyderabad Polo Tournament for the magnificent cup presented by the Nizam opened yesterday evening, when the four entries from Hyderabad were well represented on the maidan. Sir Trevor Plowden and Sir Vikar-ul-Umra were among the spectators. Play began at 3 in the afternoon when the 4th Hussars and the Hyderabad Imperial Service Troops met. The Hussars quickly manifested their superiority and beat their opponents easily. Score :—to the 4th Hussars 8 goals, 7 subsidiaries—Hyderabad Imperial Service Troops 2 goals, 2 subsidiaries. The teams were :—Hussars :—Lieutenant Watkin, Lieutenant Rotheram, Major Hoore, Major Kincaid-Smith, back.—H. I. S. T. :—Duffadars Fiaz Mahomed Khan and Abbas Beg, Gulam Mahomed, and Jemadar Malai Khan, back.

The second game was between the Secunderabad Gymkhana and the 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent. Here again there was a one-sided exhibition, the contingent having the game practically to themselves from startto finish. The final score was :—Contingent—9 goals, 7 subsidiaries ; Gymkhana—2 goals, 2 subsidiaries. Teams—Contingent—Lieutenant Birch, Duffadar Abdul Guffar Khan, Lieutenant Orr, and Captain Brush, back. Gymkhana—Lieutenant Gower, Captain Caulfield, Mr. Egerton, and Lieutenant Tatchell, back.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

POONA, Nov. 7.

Two cases occurred to-day in the City, the total mortality being 9. In the District there were 65 cases and 48 deaths, of which 18 cases and 15 deaths were in Talegaon, 8 cases and 5 deaths in Lanauli, 8 cases and 8 deaths in Saswad, and 9 cases and 5 deaths in Pirangata.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

RAJKOT, Nov. 7.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, accompanied by Colonel Hunter, Mr. Lawrence, Private Secretary, Captain Wodehouse, A.-D.-C., and Mr. Souter, this morning visited the Rajkumar College, Imperial Institute and Chemical Laboratory. The Viceregal party was attended by a detachment of the 2nd Lancers. The Viceroy greatly admired the College Building and the Jubilee Hall. The party afterwards drove through the streets of the City which were thronged. During the drive some excitement was occasioned by a number of natives attempting to get in between the escort, apparently with a view of presenting a petition to His Excellency. The Viceroy on arrival at the Agency received visits from the Chiefs.

MILITARY NOTES.

SIMLA, Nov. 7.

Lieut. Tyrrell, R.A., succeeds Captain Agnew as A.-D.-C. to Sir William Lockhart.

Major Wilkinson, Royal Fusiliers, officiates as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Sind District, Vice Major Guilding, proceeding on leave.

Brig.-General Lyster, Commanding Nagpore District, proceeds home on leave, on medical certificate.

The Commander-in-Chief leaves Simla on the 6th December, direct for Calcutta.

SIMLA WATER-SUPPLY BEING REPLENISHED.

The new Simla Municipal Waterworks Reservoir at Seog will formally be opened on the 11th instant, and there will be a gathering of the City Fathers and their friends on the occasion.

DEATH OF AN OLD NATIVE STATE OFFICIAL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SAVANTVADI, Nov. 7.

Mr. Balkrishna Pandurang Dadker, the retired popular Town Magistrate of Savantvadi, died this morning here, after having served the State for the unusually long period of fifty-three years. He belonged to an ancient Sirdar family which rendered valuable services to the British Government on the battlefield. His death has cast a gloom over the whole town.

A Singapore telegram, dated October 19, states that the German steamship Hansa has put back to Singapore in consequence of the occurrence of a serious accident on board. A steam-pipe burst in the stokehold, and two firemen were killed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 6.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arcadia, arrived here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, Nov. 6.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ceylon, arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rome, arrived here from Colombo this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean, left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday morning.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 6.

The P. & O. Co. s. s. Valetta, which left Bombay, on the 21st October, arrived here to-day.

COLOMBO, Nov. 7.

H. M. S. Hercules, from Singapore, arrived.

A. L. steamer Valeria, from China, arrived.

The German East Africa Line steamer Setos, left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 6th instant, via Mombassa.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 3 14-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	104
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	113
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	62 7-8
Bar Silver	26 3-4

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 6.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY LORD CURZON arrived here on Saturday afternoon and alighted at the station, where he was received by the Government officials, though His Excellency's visit was strictly private. There was the usual salute. His Excellency at once drove to the Shahi Bagh, where he stayed with Mr. Lely, the Commissioner. During the day he visited the cattle camps at Sabarmati and in the cantonment which are under the immediate supervision of Mr. Mollison, District Traffic Superintendent of the R.-M. Railway, and the Revenue Commissioner, respectively. On Sunday, His Excellency went to see the famine relief works at Chandola, and thence to "Shah Alam" which is the principal mosques of the Mahomedans. The Viceroy three times drove into the city to inspect the principal Jain temples, and the mosques.

As it became known that His Excellency was to stay till Sunday an evening party was hurriedly gotup on Saturday. The following guests were present :—Messrs. M. C. Gibbs, F. X. DeSouza, F. G. Pratt, R. P. Lambert, Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. Street, Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. Bartholomeusz, Major Daniel, Captain C. B. Close, Captain Caulfield, Surgeon-Major Cardozo, Messrs. B. J. Fitzgibbon, A. Shephard, Lieut. Barton, Lieut. Shuttleworth, Messrs. P. J. Mead, K. A. Reinhold, J. A. Wallinger, and Rev. Dr. Taylor Among the natives there were, Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Kirparam, Lalshankar Umiashanker, Chunilal Dalpatram, Ambalal Sakerlal, Desai, Pranlal Harkisondas, Khan Bahadurs Jehangir Pestonji Vakil and Edalji Behramshaw, Messrs. Bomanji Ardesir Dalal, Edalji Dorabji Talati, Behramshaw Dinshaw Dalal, Dr. Jamsetji Dinshaw Khambata, Nowroji Kawasji Kalianwala, Sorabji Fardunji Ghandhi and Behramji Hormasji Nanavati.

At ten o'clock, the guests assembled in the hall of the Shahi Bagh, when His Excellency was introduced to all the guests individually by the Hon. F. S. P. Lely, the Commissioner. His Excellency made inquiries as to the position, education, and department of each guest.

The party broke up at midnight.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT

NOVEMBER 7.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent perfect.

Restrictions :—

Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Till further notice private telegrams in secret language to and from, or transiting Cape Colony cannot be accepted.

Telegrams to and from Natal are subject to censure of Military authorities. Those in code can only be accepted on production of code books for verification.

All telegrams exchanged with South Africa are subject to scrutiny at Aden.

Under instructions of British Government a military censorship has been established at Aden on all telegrams transiting cable, Aden, Zanzibar. All private telegrams whether in code or plain language, transiting Cable Aden Zanzibar, are subject to censure of Military authorities at Aden.

Eastern Cable Company announces that as notified by the Cape Government no Transvaal telegraph traffic can pass via Capetown or Delagoa Bay except consular messages.

Censorship has been established in the Cape of Good Hope for all cable telegrams to or for or transiting that Colony.

Censorship has been established at Panja and Buenaventura in United States of Columbia. Telegrams for the interior can be accepted, except for the following offices. Cartagena, Barlanquilla, Cucuta, Ocana and Bucaramanga.

Restrictions on private telegraphic correspondence to and from Azores removed, but still apply to telegrams addressed to Madeira.

THE NAGPADA IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

WHAT IT MEANS.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR of Bombay will to-morrow, in the presence of His Excellency the Viceroy, inaugurate the scheme for the improvement of the district of Nagpada by laying the foundation of the first of a number of model dwellings for the poorer classes. The first Nagpada Improvement Scheme contemplates the remodelling of the whole of the Nagpada District, which is at present densely congested. The area as it exists is without proper roads, being intersected by tortuous, uneven, unmetalled lanes, with filthy gutters and drains. The dwellings are mostly unfit for human habitation, and crowded into the district is a population which, at the census of 1891, was returned at 11,133. Deducting the Jewish Cemetery and Synagogue, the Police Lines, and open spaces occupied by stabling, the people are huddled together in a space of about 12 acres, and the actual density of the population is 833 persons to the acre. The houses have small frontages and great depth ; many have no plinths and the inner rooms are without light and ventilation, or only such as are afforded by small windows opening on the narrow gullies. The smells that pervade the district are abominable. The improvement scheme is to reconstruct the whole area ; wide roads will be made in place of the present tortuous alleys, giving sufficiency of light and air to every part of the district. The model dwellings which will be constructed will be built in blocks, and every block will front a street and open on to a well-paved courtyard, some of which will be 160 feet long by 100 feet broad. Every room in the buildings is designed to have ample light and air with a standard capacity of 480 cubic feet per head.

The increased area to be given to the model dwellings will naturally cause the displacement of a number of the people, and before the scheme as a whole can be proceeded with accommodation must be provided for them. This it has been decided to do at Agripada, and it is with this object that His Excellency the Governor will to-morrow lay the foundation of the chawls at that place. The provision here will be for 1,700 persons. In the first instance only one block of buildings will be erected, so that full consideration can be given to improvements in points of detail which may suggest themselves. As to the style of the chawls they will be arranged in the form of a quadrangle with an interior courtyard, paved and thoroughly drained. The buildings will have ground-floor and two upper storeys. The interior superficial area is taken at 40 sq. feet per adult, the space between any two ranges will be nowhere less than the height, and the density of the population has been limited to 500 per acre. A damp-proof course is to be introduced in the floors of the buildings. Every room will be ventilated, longitudinally and vertically, and will be 12ft. × 10ft. × 12ft., with a verandah 5 feet wide in front, except on the top floor. Good bath-room and sanitary accommodation is also to be provided. A considerable proportion of the rooms on the ground-floors will, it is anticipated, let as shops. After the construction of the dwellings at Agripada, work will be begun upon another set of chawls upon a vacant piece of land within the Nagpada area itself. These will be utilised for the accommodation of the people who will be displaced by the construction of the new thoroughfares in the district. The main 50-feet road will, it is estimated, displace a population of 523, but on the vacant plot of land referred to accommodation can be provided for 900 persons. The estimated cost of these works to be immediately carried out is, for the purchase of the vacant piece of land referred to within the area itself, Rs. 56,000, and for building the five ranges of chawls, etc., Rs. 1,35,732, making a total of Rs. 1,91,732. For the work at Agripada now commenced the cost will be :—for filling-in site, Rs. 16,275 ; constructing roads, Rs. 21,906 ; twelve ranges of chawls, Rs. 2,61,313—total Rs. 3,02,494. The grand total for the work on the two sites is estimated at Rs. 4,94,226, and an allowance of 10 per cent., to cover management and establishment charges, brings the amount to Rs. 5,43,000, which it is proposed to borrow. As to the financial return, which will be derived from the letting of the new dwellings, it is fully expected that there will be a loss, as the people whom it is intended to benefit cannot afford to pay a rent which would yield a profit. The average rent is estimated at Rs. 3 per room, though the shops will bring in Rs. 6 or Rs. 8. But, as the essential point is to ameliorate the dreadful conditions in which the poorer classes exist in Bombay, and which favour the spread of plague and other diseases, any financial loss which may be incurred in this first step towards the sanitary improvement of the worst parts of the city can be faced with equanimity. The compensations in other directions more than counterbalance any pecuniary deficiency.

As soon as the second set of chawls is erected in the Nagpada District itself, the construction of the main road will be begun. The total estimate of the cost of the entire scheme, of which the work now undertaken is but an instalment, is Rs. 26,09,056.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We are authorised by the Right Hon'ble the Lord Mayor of London to invite subscriptions from the public in India towards the Transvaal War Fund, for widows, orphans and wounded.

Lists of all sums received by us will be forwarded to you periodically for the favour of publication.—

We are, Dear Sir, your's faithfully,

KING KING & Co.

Bombay, 7th November, 1899.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From the public announcement that the Railway Commission appointed by the Government of India will take evidence in public, it is natural to believe that there is the intention of inviting the views of the public on the subject of the enquiry. If it so, as it is understood to be, the public ought to be favoured with full information on the whole subject of the Railway. So long as all necessary details in connection with the project are withheld from the public at large, and a few selected men are invited to repeat before the Commission what they might have said before, the desired object won't be achieved.

With your permission, Sir, I may mention that one may not understand what useful purpose would be served by the evidence of most of the eleven gentlemen who are proposed as witnesses, as more than perhaps seven of them must have already, as Port Trustees themselves, and as men connected with the Trust, said their full say long before to the Government.

It is, I think, only a fair surmise that differences of opinion, clashing interests, and contrary views on the subject of the proposed railway must have necessitated the appointment of the Commission. Then, again, it need scarcely be said, unless the public are taken into confidence as to these differences, interests, and views, they could not be in a position to judge the subject, and thus the Public Commission would not serve any really useful purposes and would be devoid of desirable results.

Under the circumstances it may, I trust, be taken as necessary that, if the Government of India are desirous of having full light fairly thrown on the subject of the enquiry, full details of it might be given out to the public in order to achieve the praiseworthy desire.—Yours, &c.,

SHAPURJEE SORABJEE.

Bombay, November 5.

THE Dutch War Minister is about to make a proposal to Parliament for the reorganisation of the Dutch Army. I hear from a usually well-informed source, says the correspondent of the *Standard*, that among the principal changes to be introduced are the following :—The regular land forces are to consist of the Landwehr and the Landstrum, while in war time the aid of Volunteers organised on the same principal as in England will be accepted for the defence of the country. The strength of the army in time of peace is to be increased by about 20,000 men. The infantry regiments are to be added to by twelve for service in the field, while there are to be two more regiments for service in the fortresses. The whole army in time of peace is to be divided into three divisions, to each of which will be added three regiments of field infantry, there being associated with these battalions one regiment of cavalry, and additional batteries of field artillery. There is to be a further Reserve Division of three regiments of field infantry and two battalions of fortress troops, besides batteries of artillery. The rank of major is to be abolished, and special laws are to be passed for the organisation of the Landwehr and the Landstrum. In connection with the above proposals, arrangements are also to be made for a modification of the law relating to the status of the Militia.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE POSITION IN NATAL.

DIFFICULTIES OF BOER TRANSPORT.

THE Boers on the various lines by which they have invaded Natal appear in the last two days to have shown a somewhat increased activity, but there is nothing to indicate that they are by any means ready, or think that they are, to make any serious combined attack. It must be remembered that the two positions held by Sir George White's little army at Ladysmith and Glencoe are thirty-five miles apart. The Boers from the Orange Free State who have passed the Drakensberg are at least, at latest reports, twelve miles to the west of Ladysmith, whilst the most advanced parties of the Boers on the Newcastle side are at least seven miles north of Glencoe, so that these Boer commandoes must be from fifty to sixty miles apart, whilst the force in the Helpmakaar district must be quite separated from either of the others. It appears therefore, to be much more likely that the skirmishes reported from the side of the Drakensberg at Acton Homes and Bester's were with parties of Boers endeavouring to slip round the left of Sir George's position, and to cut the railway between Durban and the front, than that they form part of a serious advance on that side. If the three commands are acting entirely independent of one another, then it ought to be practically quite impossible for them, as long as they are as far apart as they are, to combine in any operation on which they have previously agreed for attacking Sir George White.

It is, of course, possible that some one either in Pretoria or in one of the camps, is directing the general combination by telegraph, but even that is a difficult operation for any but very well organized troops and very skilled leaders. In general terms, Sir George White's only duty until reinforcements arrive is to hold the position he occupies, but that by no means implies that his best defence will be an inactive, or merely passive one. On the contrary, it is more than likely that his relatively central position in regard to the movements of the Boers may give him the opportunity of driving back one of their detachments with decisive effect, whilst he is merely checking one of the others. The chief difficulty in judging of the present position consists in the complete uncertainty as to the value of the estimates of the numbers of the Boers in the several columns. They appear to have scattered their forces over a very wide area. If the body which is acting under Commander Cronje against Mafeking is anything like as strong as it is reported to be, and if the Boer forces at the various passes of the Drakensberg are more than very small detachments, the numbers available for the attack on our defences in Natal must be very seriously reduced. On the whole, I incline to believe that as yet the Newcastle Commando is only carrying out the operation which I indicated yesterday as characteristic of the Boer tactics of former days. I believe that they have formed up their long and cumbrous line of waggons at a safe distance below the Biggarsberg, and have then pushed up into the hills with their dismounted men, partly in order to protect their camp from attack, and partly in order to get as close as they safely can to our line of outposts. They are hardly likely to venture on an attack against a position held by all arms, and already well prepared for their reception, until they have managed at least to drag up some artillery into position.

As Ladysmith and Glencoe are connected by both railway and telegraph, the facilities for their mutual support and co-operation are great. The two positions are very differently situated. The Ladysmith position is on the gentle slopes of undulating and open ground such as ought to be decidedly favourable for the use of our excellent body of cavalry against the Boers when mounted, favourable also for the manœuvring of infantry and artillery, so that it is eminently suited to a force watching a series of passes and the roads issuing from them. The country in front of it is about the most open and least suited to Boer tactics to be found in all the northern part of Natal. On the other hand, while the advantages of the Glencoe position are also considerable, they are of very different character, being more suited to the work of a smaller force intended to detain an enemy in a strictly defensive position. Glencoe itself is just beyond the line of the Biggarsberg hills, which bend round in a westerly and north-westerly curve from it and are crossed by the two roads from Newcastle, of which one passes through Glencoe itself, whilst the other, a few miles to the west, is closed by two regular forts on either hand on the lower slopes of the Biggarsberg. The advance upon Natal would therefore be on this side met at these two points, and it would not be possible for the Boers to move their cumbrous waggon-teams further in the direct road until they had captured this position. The country between the mountains and the Buffalo River, a distance of about fifteen miles, has no doubt been patrolled by our scouts, so that it is very improbable that any considerable body has passed unobserved along that side. From all the indications we have received, it appears, therefore, to be certain that the Boers reported to be in the neighbourhood of Helpmakaar are the advanced portion of the third body of the invaders, which originally gathered at Vriheid, and that they have arrived at their present position by passing through Zululand. This is a most unfair result of the pains we have taken to keep the Zulus quiescent, and there seems to be no reason why we should allow it. In any case, there can be no reason why Sir Marshal Clark should allow either field telegraph wires or native runners to pass though Zulu territory, nor yet why this column of invading Boers should be allowed to leave, as they probably will attempt to do, any of their waggons on the farther side of the Buffalo river. Apparently as yet this column has not completed its passage across the Buffalo, and till it has done so it is very improbable that any joint attack upon the defensive position will be attempted.

The reports of the fighting in the neighbourhood of Mafeking are still very uncertain. Apparently on or about the 14th, Colonel Baden-Powell gained some success over the "commando" under Commandant Cronje, but after that a complete veil has fallen over what happened in that part of the theatre of war. Some negotiations evidently took place at a later date between Mafeking and the besiegers outside. Taking all such evidence as there is together, it almost looks as if Colonel Baden-Powell himself had moved, unperceived by the Boers, to some position outside Mafeking, and that when the Boers sent in a messenger under a flag of truce, great pains were taken to conceal the whereabouts of the camp of the troops, whilst the messenger was kept in the town. It is very doubtful if Mafeking itself would be as defensible, especially under Artillery fire, as some positions that might be taken up outside it, and it may be that some consequent action of its active Commandant accounts for the curious and inconsistent reports we have received. In any case, both in regard to Mafeking and in regard also to Kimberley we can only trust for their safety to that famous saying of Napoleon's, "In war men are nothing. A man is everything." Both at Mafeking and at Kimberley, when the hour of stress comes for it, the man is there. There is no one who has given us better reason to have confidence in him than Colonel Baden-Powell, while whatever criticisms Mr. Rhodes's career may have provoked, his worst enemies will not doubt that he is a man of unlimited energy and resource, or that he will defend the Kimberley mines and his own person, which he has so gallantly offered as a tempting price to the Boers, with skill and daring.

The reports of the breaking down of the Boer transport and supplies have at least the element in their favour that it was a thing exceedingly likely to happen. In one recent campaign against a native tribe the Boer Government made some attempt to organise a regular system of supply for the Army as a whole, but it completely failed both from want of any general army organization, and because it did not suit the habits of the people. We may therefore feel tolerably confident that on the present occasion they have resorted again to the method which has been applied on almost all occasions. Under this plan each "Field Cornet" determines within his own district what farmers are to attend in person, who are to provide waggons, and who must supply food, chiefly in the snape of the dried meat known as Biltong, and either mealies (Indian corn), flour, or biscuit. Now such a system worked well enough for such comparatively small bodies of men as usually attended a "Commando" against a native chief, and lasted at the outside for only a few weeks. Obviously, it is quite a different matter when as many as even 8,000 men are gathered together in one long column. Probably that number, or something like it, is represented in the mass which has crossed by the main road over Laing's Nek. Imagine, then, the confusion that must arise when each little party under a Field Cornet has to replenish its supplies by getting them up along a single road past all the other Field Cornets' commands. In the movements of a regular army it is always important to avoid the crossing of the lines of supply of even two brigades whenever it can be avoided. Here every company, or thereabouts, interferes with the supply of every other. Moreover, though for the reasons I have given as to the effect of the rinderpest it is uncertain how many of the Boer waggons are now drawn by oxen or by mules, it is a choice of evils. When moving with ox-waggons the Boer never likes to start with a span of less than sixteen, because as he travels on a certain number are sure to fail him and to be necessarily cut out of the team. If he has to reduce his numbers below ten he avoids the public road, because he is ashamed of letting it be seen that such disaster has befallen him. Yet he prefers ox transport, because at each day's halt the oxen are turned out to feed on the grass of the veld and he has to carry no forage for them.

For mules, on the other hand, most of the forage on which they feed has to be carried in the waggons which they draw ; and, as the Boer usually starts with a team of ten or twelve mules, it may be judged how much the necessary forage for any number of days reduces the bulk and weight that can be carried in addition. Moreover, the traditional habit of the farmer having been to trust to ox transport, he is not a very good mule master, is exceedingly likely to have miscalculated the amount of the necessary forage, and will very probably not look after the mules well in other respects. Seeing yet further that most of the farmers have been accustomed to journeys over the wild, open prairie land which I described yesterday as a sea of grass, while none of them have ever before marched in such a column as that to which they have now to become accustomed, stretching for five and six miles at least through a narrow mountain pass, and along a restricted road, and I think it will be guessed that Flanders would take a back seat in competing with the Scriptural expletives which those pious men have used as they descended from Laing's Nek towards Newcastle and the Buffalo Valley. If the composition of the column is as largely polyglot as it has been reported to be, Tipperary, Germany, and Holland will no doubt have contributed their quota. It is, however, more than likely that before the end of it sheer hunger both of man and beast may have reduced the vigour of expression.—*Daily News.*

MR. ATKINS ON THE DIAMOND FIELDS.

THE DEFENCE OF KIMBERLEY.

KIMBERLEY, September 25.

PREPARATIONS against a sudden Boer attack on this veritable Golconda of the desert have been actively going on during the past week, it being evidently feared by the military authorities that the allied Republics, convinced that war is inevitable, may determine to strike a blow at British prestige in South Africa before the arrival of any considerable reinforcements. For the first time for nearly ten years Imperial troops are now encamped within sight of the famous diamond mines which yield their lucky owners several cool millions annually. Mr. Atkins arrived on Wednesday evening last after a very tedious journey from Cape Town—tedious beyond all ordinary experience on account of the precautions which were taken for his safety by day, and especially by night. He bivouacked for the night in the cheerless goods station at Beaconsfield, and marched into camp early next morning, headed by the town band.

The strength of the Imperial garrison now stationed here is roughly about 700 men, and a most workmanlike little force it is, comprising four companies of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, with two machine guns, a battery of Royal Garrison Artillery consisting of six 7-pounder mountain guns (Kipling's favourite "screw" pattern), a large party of Royal Engineers, and a detachment of the Army Medical Staff with ambulance complete, the whole being under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Kekewich, of the North Lancashire. There is a well-known military maxim to the effect that you must always remember that your enemy stands in quite as much dread of you as you do of him; and this is admirably illustrated by the fact that the Free State Boer across the frontier are firmly rooted in their belief that 10,000 British troops are already assembled in Kimberley, which is, they imagine, to be the "jumping off" place for an Imperial raid into the Orange Free State. Our military authorities are doing everything they can to encourage this exaggerated impression of military strength, as they cannot help feeling that if the Boers take the offensive the task of guarding over 1,200 miles of railway between Bulawayo and Cape town—Kimberley is the half-way house on this long stretch of metalling—will be almost beyond their capacity with the small number of troops at their disposition on the western side of the probable theatre of war. I cannot help fancying, however, that the authorities at Bloemfontein and Pretoria are much more correctly informed regarding the actual strength and disposition of her Majesty's forces.

Life under canvas on the Diamond Fields is not all beer and skittles at this season of the year. The camp is healthy enough, and the men are quite fit and chirpy, especially the Lancashires, who have been moving all round the globe for the past seventeen years without seeing a shot fired, and are therefore burning for distinction before the battalion returns home ; but the wind and dust are very trying on an expose plateau, and the inconveniences of veld life are painfully uppermost. Poor Mr. Atkins ! he has many minor hardships to endure, and it speaks well for his morale and discipline that he bears himself withal with admirable fortitude and equanimity. Perhaps what he feels most keenly is the sadly-reduced purchasing power of the Queen's shilling in this thirsty city of the plain, and the consequent deprivation to which he has to submit of many little luxuries which help to contribute to his comfort and happiness. No doubt, when the generous inhabitants of Kimberley find this out, many a well-stocked hamper will find its way to the men's messes ; for nothing could exceed the enthusiasm and good-will entertained towards the military in these stirring times. Colonel Kekewich told me only yesterday that one of his clerks went to dinner at an hotel near the headquarters office, and on rising to leave found that his score had been settled for him by some kindly and unobtrusive citizen, who had quietly slipped out, without making his thoughtful little act known to the object of his attention. This little incident is typical, and admirably illustrates the good feeling which prevails towards the military. A movement is now on foot to form an entertainment committee, whose business it will be to see that Tommy Atkins's uniform is an open sesame to all sports, gymkhanas, and places of amusement whenever he can find a few hours' leisure, which I need not say are few and far between, for "service" conditions prevail.

THE DEFENCES AND THEIR DEFENDERS.

Outside the military camp, but more or less under the supervision of the military authorities, great activity prevails. De Beers Company have armed and carefully organized their white employees, some two thousand strong, for the defence of the mines and the costly machinery attached to them ; Mr. Scott, V. C., the superintendent of De Beers Convict Station, and one of the heroes of the Zulu war, will be in command of this section of the citadel. The huge grey debris heaps, which are such a familiar feature of the Diamond Fields landscape, furnish natural ramparts and earthworks of great strength ; and in a few hours, under the direction of the able Royal Engineers officers, who have everything ready on paper, the picks and shovels of 10,000 natives could convert each of the mines into an impregnable fortress. Already eight Maxims have been placed in position four on the Rock Shaft of De Beers mine and four on a commanding position at the Kimberley mine ; these may be useful, apart from the danger of a Boer attack, to keep the raw natives in subjection, should they yield to excitement, as they are apt to do, and attempt to break loose from the compounds and overrun the town. A town guard which is being raised at the instance of the mayor is expected to muster 1,060 strong. Officers have been appointed, a code of danger signals drawn up, and rallying places appointed for the various sections in the event of an alarm. For the moment the men are without arms. The Civil Commissioner says he is not authorized by the Government to issue them ; but he has a very large supply of Lee-Metfords in store, and the mayor tells me he knows where they are. In the event of an alarm, if our red-tape Civil Commissioner shows the slightest hesitation, the armoury will be forcibly entered, the mayor being in the van, and the guns distributed. The Kimberley Regiment (Volunteers) is, I regret to say, in a poor way ; and it is doubtful whether it could send more than 120 men into the field, but the Volunteer Artillery are a useful and workmanlike body, and possess a battery of six guns (7-pounder "screw"). To-morrow the local artillery, sixty strong, go into camp, and the battery will be made up to its full strength with drafts from the Royal Artillery—an excellent move. Besides these troops, we have 120 Cape police stationed here at present. They are fine bronzed fellows, hard as nails well accustomed to the country, and excellent material for scouting and patrol purposes and outpost duty. Elaborate arrangements have been made to obtain early intelligence of an enemy's approach ; each night the whole country is lighted up for miles around with powerful electric searchlights, while patrols watch the various roads leading from the Free State and the Transvaal into this treasure-laden city. Out at Wesselton mine, which is within a very short distance of the frontier, four old field-guns are in position ; and the utmost vigilance is observed day and night. There are many Dutch people in the village of doubtful loyalty who are believed to have relations with the Boers across the frontier, and this adds very much to the prevailing anxiety and the need of vigilance. The other night a daring individual was detected attempting to pick the lock of the dynamite magazine, while an accomplice stood by holding his horse. On the alarm being raised both men decamped, and although the country was searched, they got away in the darkness. There was also an attempt by spies or other ill-disposed persons to drive a span of mules belonging to the Company over the frontier, and on this occasion one of the guards fired the first shot of the crisis, but without result. The men cleared, leaving the mules behind them.

KINCAID'S CAMP.

The military authorities have just established an advance depot near the Orange River Bridge, a point of great strategic value on the main line some 100 miles south of Kimberley. This is likely to have a good effect upon the colonial Boers along the southern bank of the Orange River, some of whom are by no means loyal, and have been seen of late sporting Mauser rifles, distributed gratis by Republican emissaries. The force now in camp is under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Kincaid, and comprises four companies—North Lancashire, with two machine guns ; a detachment Royal Artillery, with two mountain guns ; a detachment Royal Engineers and 150 mounted infantry. The feature of this force is its extreme mobility ; it is ready to move in any direction, north, south, east, or west, leaving a small and strongly entrenched detachment to guard the bridge. Troops are also about to be moved from King Williamstown and Grahamstown to Aliwal North, and it is hoped these measures may suffice for the present to ward off danger in that direction.

P. S.—Last night the telegraph office to the North was kept open all night, as alarming rumours had been received of a suspected move against defenceless Vryburg. There were also signs of unrest on the Free State side of the frontier, due probably to our own preparations. The tension is growing, and the feeling is that at any moment some burgher may fire a shot which will set the whole frontier ablaze.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

ART, MUSIC, AND DRAMA.

ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION.

THE WINTER OPERA SEASON.

"THE CHRISTIAN" ON THE STAGE.

LONDON, OCT. 20.

GLOOMY weather and the carpenterial operations still going on at the New Gallery, combined with the absence of index from the catalogue, did not make the viewing of the sixth exhibition of the Arts and Crafts Society by any means an easy task. But still one was able to form some sense of the vastness and variety of the collection—indeed, it comprises so many items, over 670, and many of these not single articles but groups, that the show becomes somewhat confusing. Had the number of exhibits been less, doubtless the interest of the show and its general usefulness would have been enhanced. One of its most notable features is the room devoted to the works of the late William Morris. Here we are able to appreciate, in a degree, the high position the late president of the Arts and Crafts Society occupied as a decorative artist. Here we have drawings for fabrics, stained glass and wall-papers, designs and trial pages for the Kelmscott Press, quaintly written manuscripts and ornamentations, bindings, initial letters, and illuminations, as well as "La Belle Yseult"—the artist's only oil painting—executed in 1889. The latter tends to show that the painter was conscious of the special direction of his talent, when he eventually devoted the whole of his strength to decorative work of the highest order.

Among the general collection especial attention should be called to the frieze in coloured plaster, "The Genius of Mechanical Invention Inviting Commerce and Agriculture," and another by Mr. Walter Crane, the sketch for a painted panel by Mr. Frank Brangwyn, panels in pottery by Mr. Leon V. Solon, "Music and Dancing"—panel in coloured relief—by Mr. R. Anning Bell, the case of book-bindings by Mr. Cobden-Sanderson, mirror frames designed by Mr. F. C. Eden and executed by Mr. Louis Reid, and the rosewood cabinet with silver mounts designed by Mr. W. A. S. Benson and executed by him and Mr. J. S. Henry. For the most part the furniture, though much of it has an air of novelty, can hardly compete either in beauty of design or comfort with the work of Chippendale, Sheraton, and other past masters in the production of such household gods, while there are not many that exhibit the matchless workmanship of the early specimens of Gillow. It may be noted that pewter is occasionally used for handles and escutcheons. This is a new idea, but scarcely likely to prove successful, as pewter is far more difficult to keep bright than brass. The many specimens of needlework, the designs for painted glass, the jewellery, the metal work—in brass, in beaten copper, in iron, and in silver—the woodcuts, notably those by Mr. C. H. Shannon and Mr. Charles Ricketts, the banners, the enamels, the carvings, the work in gesso and in bronze, with the countless treasures to be found in the various cases in the centre of the rooms, constitute an exhibition of wondrous value and variety.

Senor Lago has just returned to London to complete the arrangements for the season of Italian opera which he proposes to start here at the New Year. Signor Bevignani, who has returned from Milan, will be his conductor-in-chief, and as assistant he has engaged Signor Vanzo, from La Scala, Milan. The acting manager will be Mr. McLaren, who filled a similar position during Senor Lago's seasons at Covent Garden and the Shaftesbury. As novelties, he has, as we are informed, resolved to perform for the first time in London, Signor Leoncavallo's "La Boheme," and to revive Weber's "Oberon," which has not been seen here for a great many years. Both of these works were being played last week in Paris. Senor Lago also hopes to produce Signor Giordano's new opera, "Fedora," with Miss Margaret McIntyre as the heroine, a part which on the dramatic stage is so closely identified with the name of Madame Sarah Bernhardt. Ponchielli's "La Gioconda" is likewise among the possible revivals, and the repertory will, we learn, very largely be made up of those modern and other Italian operas which, in the rush of French and German music, have of late years been rather overlooked at Covent Garden.

Leoncavallo's "La Boheme," which was produced in Venice last season, is like Puccini's opera of the same name, based upon Henri Murger's famous romance, and it is, of course, a sequence of more or less detached scenes. Mimi, which, as played by Madame Melba, was the central figure of Puccini's opera, is here a subordinate character, the chief personage being the light-hearted Musette. The first act is laid in a dining room of the Cafe Momus, but the second act is the best. It is a piece of wild buffoonery in the courtyard of Musette's house. The landlord has turned the furniture out of her apartments on the very day that she has invited her friends, so at Schaunard's suggestion the merry Bohemians hold high revelry in the court, with burlesque songs and dances, Schaunard gravely wielding a poker by way of baton, and conducting a valse epique, until the other lodgers, exasperated by the noise, descend in force, and a free fight ensues. The third act, with the starving Musette's desertion of Marcel, and the interposition of Mimi, who arrests a blow intended for the jilt, is more dramatic, while the last act, of course, is Mimi's death scene.

"Oberon," Senor Lago's revival of which will be very welcome, was, as everybody knows, composed to a libretto of Planche. This fact has, it seems, afforded the sculptor of the statue to Weber now in progress for Dresden the opportunity for a graceful act, for he has placed a medallion of Planche on the base of the monument. Down to a very recent date, the librettist appears to have been considered as of no account, or, as Madame Balfe once told the late Arthur Mathison, who protested that £50 was a small fee for the libretto of "The Talisman," the music was everything, and "nobody cared for de vords." Weber's "Oberon" was originally heard here in English at Covent Garden in 1826, under Weber's conductorship, less than a couple of months before the composer's death. A very bad performance it seems to have been, although the cast included Madame Vestris, Miss Paton, Braham, Fawcett, Bland, and Miss Cawse, to say nothing of Mrs. Keeley, then Miss Goward, but whose name in the original playbill appears, by accident or design, to have been printed "Miss Gownell." Planche based his libretto upon Villeneuve's romance "Huon de Bordeaux," and upon Sotherby's translation of Wieland's poem, "Oberon."

Mascagni's new opera, "The Masks," will have a prologue after the style of "Pagliacci," but spoken instead of sung. The famous Italian actor, Ernesto Novelli, has volunteered to recite it at the first representation. It is supposed to be delivered by the Impresario (an idea possibly suggested by Goethe's "Faust") to reintroduce the celebrated types of the old Italian pantomime, such as Pantaloon, Harlequin, Dr. Badanzone, Brighella, and Scaramouche. The opera is on the old story of a father, namely Pantaloon, who wishes his daughter to marry a middle-aged adventurer, whereas she prefers the youthful Florindo. Her confidante, at the feast of the marriage contract, places a powder in the wine to make the bridegroom insane, but they all drink of it, and there is a wild scene. The adventurer is unmasked, his supposed title-deeds, carried by Harlequin, prove shams, and the lovers are united.

The very favourable reception accorded to Captain Marshall's new "Comedy of Romance" by the audience at the Court Theatre on Saturday evening is of good augury for the prospects of the literary drama ; for though its story exhibits no remarkable inventive faculty, "A Royal Family" is distinguished by a playful fancy and an essentially refined and delicate blend of sentiment and satirical humour. It is in the subduing and harmonising of these warring elements that the dramatic skill of the author has been conspicuously exhibited. Like Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Anthony Hope, Mr. Marshall has a predilection for countries whose names are not to be found in the Gazetteers or indexes to atlases of the world ; and the kings and queens, the courtiers, and the public officials with whom he peoples them are closer akin to the personages of Hans Christian Andersen's tales or of Thackeray's caricature sketches of the little German States with their exaggerated ceremonial and inordinate love of pomp than to anything more nearly corresponding to every-day life. But while giving full relief to this fantastic background, he has been able to set forth a love story which awakens sympathy and inspires interest in spite of the conventional character of its surroundings. The secret of this success lies in the careful preservation of the subdued key in which the romantic element is pitched. Obviously, the deep note of passion would be an incongruity too glaring in a story of this kind; on the other hand, any insincerity in the presentment of the loves of Prince Victor and the Princess Angela would have reduced the whole play to purposeless trifling.

Mr. Marshall's sure instincts have led him to adopt a middle tone. The development of the little romance, so admirably portrayed by Mr. Robert Arthur and Miss Gertrude Elliot, is very pleasing; but it is not allowed to go much beyond a pretty tenderness. When there seems a risk of touching a deeper chord the tendency is corrected by the introduction of some such light and frolicsome incident as the hiding of the lovers in the tree, whence they look down upon the Royal breakfast party, and where their presence is discovered at the moment when the good-natured young Duke of Berascon, equerry to the King, is assuring his royal master that the Princess is "at her devotions in the chapel." The essentials of the story are found in the rebellion of the youthful Princess Angela of Arcacia against parental authority. High reasons of State, involving nothing less than war with a neighbouring kingdom, require that the Princess should marry the Crown Prince of Curland, Victor Constantine; but the Princess, who has very little courtly dignity, but a great deal of girlish impulse about her, positively declines to be thus disposed of in the royal marriage market much to the chagrin of her easy-going father, Louis VII., and her sententious aunt, the Dowager Queen Ferdinand. In this dilemma the matter is taken in hand by the astute, but kindly, Cardinal Casano, Archbishop of Caron, who, knowing that the Prince is coming to Court that day to have his first interview with his destined bride, induces the young man to present himself incognito under the assumed name of Prince Bernardine. Left judiciously to themselves, the Princess and her visitor rapidly contract a friendship, which ripens into love by stages that are marked by many pretty episodes, till at last, piqued by the coolness with which the Prince, whom she has made the confidant of her sorrows, assures her that high reasons of state must prevail, she yields to her father's wishes, and the Cardinal's diplomacy gets credit for a magnificent success. The last and most brilliant scene of all is that of the bethrothal in the Throne Room of the Palace, in the presence of the Cardinal, the Courtiers, and the Diplomatic body, in their splendid uniforms and costumes. The end will have been easily guessed The bridegroom's beard has been shaved by the Court barbers; but when taking his hand mechanically the bride ventures to raise her eyes she recognises his features, and after a mute but eloquent look of surprise and joy, she falls upon his shoulder as the curtain descends. There is, of course, nothing that is strictly new in the elements of this simple tale; but if the denouement is necessarily foreseen, it must be confessed that the theme is handled with a great deal of cleverness, though the almost purely episodical story of the silent and hopeless passion of the Cardinal's secretary, Father Anselm, for the Princess, together with that young ecclesiastic's mysterious relations with the secret society of the Patriots, cannot be counted as elements of strength. The play could hardly be acted with more spirit, or in a more sympathetic vein.

Of Mr. Hall Caine's novel, "The Christian," over 300,000 copies, upon the writer's own authority, have been sold during the last two years. In America the play, fashioned by the author out of the book, has been a great and emphatic success, and is still being performed, after a run of nearly a twelvemonth, to crowded houses. Unhappily, the London atmosphere would appear to be much less highly charged with electricity than the American—it is our business at present, it should be remembered, to consider "The Christian" merely as a drama, for there can be no doubt whatever that the play produced on Monday night at the Duke of York's is but an indifferent piece of work, regard it as you may from the ethical, the literary, or the instructive standpoint. Frankly, "The Christian" is not a play to be taken seriously by any thinking man. It offers at every step a distorted picture of life; it appeals only at rare intervals to the true emotions; its sentiment is tawdry, its power for good or evil nil. In its essence it is melodrama covered with a cheap veneer of bombastic rhetoric, capable of deceiving few, however, as to the quality of the material beneath. One or two fairly powerful scenes, it may be admitted, the play contains, but even the effect of these, and particularly of that famous one which takes place in Glory's room between her and John Storm, is largely neutralised by the difficulty in which the audience finds itself of grasping its real significance. In the book the author has time and opportunity to explain Storm's attitude towards the woman he loves; in the drama his conduct is well-nigh incomprehensible. The art of the playwright is, above all things, to prepare the spectator for what he is about to witness; to make it clear that the catastrophe shown is inevitable—the necessary outcome of antecedent events or a specified train of thought. Mr. Caine, on the contrary, suddenly throws a tragic incident upon the stage and leaves the audience to make the best or worst of it. He forgets "you must not pump spring-water upon a gracious public, full of nerves," as Elizabeth Barrett Browning once eloquently phrased it.

Brief seasons devoted to German plays and players we have had in London before this, the last occasion being, if we remember rightly, the appearance of a fairly competent troupe at the Opera Comique. At Daly's, also, some little time ago, Madame Odillon, an artist of real ability, whose return would be heartily welcomed, made a very distinct success in "Untreu," and other pieces of her repertoire. These, however, have been experiments of a more or less ephemeral nature; but now an attempt is to be made to establish a German Theatre in our midst on a solid basis. At the head of the enterprise is the indefatigable Mr. J. T. Grein, whose energy is ever seeking fresh outlets. St. George's Hall has been selected as the field of battle, and the campaign will begin on Tuesday, January 30, 1900. It is proposed to give three performances each week with, in the case of an exceptional success, one or two extra, if the hall can be secured for that purpose. The first play to be presented is "Im Weissen Rosz," by Messrs. O. Blumenthal and G. Kadelburg, the leading part in which will be played by Herr August Junkermann. Later it is hoped that Edward Le Seur (of the Coburg Court Theatre), Adolf Klein (of the Lessing Theatre, Berlin), and other well known German artists, including, perhaps, Frau Agnes Sorma, whose impersonations of the heroines in Sudermann's "Die Ehre" and "Heimath" are spoken of in the highest terms, may be induced to appear. The inaugural season is to consist of forty performances, and a reserved place for the entire series can be booked at the price of £7 10s. for a front, and £4 10s. for a back seat. When two or more are taken a reduction of 10 per cent. is offered as an additional attraction.

THE SUSPENSION OF ARMY DISCHARGES.

The following War Office letter, dated London, S. W. 11th October 1899—19 Genl. No. 3932, to the Lt.-Genl. Commanding the Forces, is published for information and guidance:—

"With reference to the special Army Order of the 7th instant, relative to the continuance of soldiers in Army Service and the Mobilization of the 1st Class Army Reserve, I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to acquaint you that His Lordship has approved of discharges by indulgence (viz:—Classes (XIV), (XV), (XVA), (XVIII), (XXII), and (XXVI) of para. 1805, Queen's Regulations), being suspended until further orders, whether from the Regular Army, the 1st Class Army Reserve, or the Permanent Staff of the Auxiliary Forces.

Special cases of men already registered for discharge or of men who may hereafter apply, in which Commanding Officers may consider the circumstances sufficiently exceptional to justify the grant of any such discharge, may be submitted for your consideration and decision.

Applications under para. 1805 (vi) Queen's Regulations, for the discharge of lads who have misstated their age on attestation will continue to be dealt with as heretofore.

Discharges under para. 1805 (v) Queen's Regulations, on payment of £10 within three months of attestation, will, in accordance with section 81. Army-Act, also be suspended.

It may be added in order to save misapprehension, that the Proclamation continuing soldiers in Army Service applies only to soldiers of the regular forces and that, consequently Army Reserve Men who have not been called out on permanent service are entitled to their discharge on completion of twelve years' service."

"SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

An extraordinary general meeting of this company was held on Wednesday, the 18th Oct., at the Cannon-street Hotel; Mr. John Howard Gwyther (the chairman) presiding.

The Manager having read the notice calling the meeting,

The Chairmain said: Once more the Directors come before you with the pleasant proposal that you should authorise the payment of a satisfactory dividend. During the current year the opportunities for substantial earnings have been few, but the results, so far, although below those obtained in 1897 and 1898, justify us in recommending a continuance of profit division upon previous lines. Our managers at home and abroad have been assiduous in their endeavours to safeguard our interests and turn our funds over to the best advantage, but we must not expect impossibilities from them. During recent years we have fortunately escaped seerious losses, and that greatly accounts for the satisfactory balance-sheets we have presented to you of late. As regards the untimate result of our working for the current year, I cannot paint the present position in roseate hues seeing that we now have war with its attendent evils. As a result we have to expect a great stringency in the Londen money market which does not suit foreign banks and a shrinkage in the price of all gilt-edged securities which affects the value of our reserve fund investments. It is generally admitted that the external, trade of India is over-supplied with banking facilities, and in proof thereof I would call attention to the intense competition which exists in the weekly tenders for Council bills. The rates obtained are so high, compared with the price of commercial bills in Bombay and Calcutta, as only to allow of an infinitesimal profit. You will naturally ask why does such continuous unwise competition exist. I can only answer that too much capital is employed in exchange business, and that with quicker communication the volume of money which was necessary in former years must be greatly diminished before we can see results adequate to the risks run and the upkeep of costly establishments. It may be in your recollection that twelve months ago I pointed out the great anomaly of bloated balances in the India Treasury concurrent with a dearth of loanable capital in commercial circles, which is usually the case for two or three months in the spring, when the Burma and Bombay exports are in full swing, and I suggested that the Government should lend a portion of their money to the Presidency banks upon approved securities as occasion required. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce followed up my remarks by a similar recommendation to the new Viceroy upon his arrival in India, and I trust that Lord Curzon will take steps to remedy the evil. As you all know, the Currency Commission has made its report, and the result is "in statu quo ante bellum;" the limping standard remains, you can obtain silver for gold, but not the converse, and therefore there is still no fixity of exchange. A point of some importance to us was raised as a side issue in the course of the inquiry—I mean the question of a State bank in India—and although I am free to confess that I can see no connection between standards and this subject, yet I deem the present a fitting opportunity to controvert the suggestion then made. Some of the leading financiers in this country supported the idea of a State bank having a colossal capital, which would absorb the existing Presidency banks, on the plea that the resources of these banks are insufficient for the internal trade of the country, which they allege is greatly languishing for lack of banking facilities. Now, if those gentlemen had stated that there was a want for a financial institution such as a "Credit Foncier" to lend money upon "immobile" securities, there would have been a reasonableness in their contention, but no Government would dream of employing as its bankers such an institution. An ordinary bank should not use its funds in such manner, and very properly a State or Presidency bank is compelled to carry on its business on even stricter lines of caution and ready convertibility. I am not here to hold a brief for the Presidency banks, who can well look after their own interests, but I am quite cer[illegible] if they found that more [illegible] money could be properly and profitably invested, they would readily double or treble their present capital. If it were found expedient for State reasons to merge the three existing concerns into one institution, I daresay an equitable method of amalgamation could be found, but I much doubt whether, from a business point of view, such a change would be advantageous. The Presidencies are so vast, and have each so diverse a fashion of trade, that, probably, the present division of interests is preferable. Furthermore, if the Mofussil had offered favourable fields for legitimate banking, we and the other private banks would long ago have exploited the large centres of population. Unfortunately the climatic outlook in India is by no means satisfactory. The rainfall in many districts of Bengal has been abnormally heavy causing a short-age of the indigo crop, whilst on the western side of the country, thanks to a great drought, relief works have already been established. Fortunately the revenues are very flourishing, and the probability is that the Government will not need to raise loans for the necessary famine expenditure. Before I sit down I must make special reference to the great loss we have sustained through the death of Mr. Thomas Forrest, who we had hoped would have occupied the position of chief manager for many years to come. He was a man of exceptional ability, commanding the full confidence of the Directors and the loyal co-operation of the staff, because each and all felt that he was "the right man in the right place." As his successors we have appointed Mr. W. A. Main and Mr. C. Lewis, who have faithfully served the bank for many years, and who, we are fully persuaded, will, by the aid of past experience, whilst dealing liberally with our customers, uphold the bank's long-established character for prudence and consequent high credit. I have now to move—"That an interim dividend for the half-year ended the 30th of June last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, be now declared, payable on and after the 25th inst." (Applause.)

Mr. E. Levita seconded the resolution, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Benjamin Smyth proposed a vote of thanks to the directors and staff at home and abroad for their successful management of the bank.

Sir William Robinson, G.C.M.G., seconded the motion, which was very cordially received.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE DISQUIET IN SAMOA.

INTERTRIBAL QUARRELS.

News to hand from Apia to date 3rd October states that immediately after the departure of the last mail steamer to Sydney word was brought in from Al ipata, at the eastern end of Upolu, of a fatal quarrel amongst certain chiefs. Tinsila one of the highest chiefs of Alipata, slew a neighboring chief, and then a general fight took place, which resulted in the death of Tinsila, and two other Samoans. Tinsila was a murderer at large, one of a score or so whom Samoan Governments have been unable to bring to Apia for trial. A few years ago, in a fit of anger, he killed his brother, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. When the Supreme Court's marshal called on Tinsila with the warrant, the chief graciously invited the whole court to his town, where he could treat the judges better than if he went to Apia. He refused to come to Apia with the marshal and since then has constantly been attended by an armed guard at Al ipata, and at the Tutuila, where he possessed certain chief rights. During the last war, in order to evade joining the ranks of the fighting men, he "took a religious turn" and became a member of the church; but when the war was over, he resumed his savage ways. The trouble which resulted in his death was caused by a "Taloio," over the cutting up of a pig for distribution. He was dissatisfied with the manner of carving, and attacked the carver. Thereupon, talking men took the matter up, and it was thought that they had fixed up the difference amicably; but Tinsila was still abusive. A friendly chief went up to appease him, when Tinsila suddenly drew a revolver. The chief turned to go back to his people, and then Tinsila shot him through the back. A rush was made for Tinsila with sticks and clubs, but before he was felled he had shot another man, and there as was killed by one of his adherents. Tinsila was clubbed on the skull until his brain protruded.

Last Sunday a raid was made by some Mataafa men on the town of Saleloga, in Savaii. People from the town of Tufulele, in Upolu, had taken journey to Salelologa. These people had been opposed to each other during the late war, but had since settled their differences, and travelled in one friendly party to visit chiefs of Salelologa, who were, unfortunately for the visitors, away. It was ascertained that the Tafulele men had with them seven rifles, four of which adherents of Mataafa had refused to give up to the joint commission of the powers, and three which the Malietoan allies in Tafulele had held back. The men of the neighboring towns of Salelologa arranged to take these guns from the visitors. They waited until the people were in the churches on Sunday morning last, and then made a sudden descent upon the town, and got possession of the guns and a quantity of native property, which were brought over as presents for the hosts of the visitors. It is believed that when the absent chiefs return there will be trouble.

There have been many rumors of fighting in the group but all lack confirmation. Further trouble is, however, anticipated shortly unless the powers deal promptly and thoroughly with the situation. One incident indicates plainly the merely temporary effect of the High Commissioner's influence on the natives. The provisional Government agreed to issue a proclamation notifying to the natives that they must pay up the taxes. Thereupon the Mataafa chiefs, calling them selves "the Government of Samoa," issued a similar proclamation of their own account. What action the legitimate Government will take remains to be seen.—Argus."

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

As fine weather was forthcoming on Saturday the scoring at Wallasey was consequently on the low side—in fact, it was probably lower than on any previous occasion in connection with competitions over this course. The piece de resistance was the captain's prize, a trophy played for under rather novel conditions—at least as far as this neighbourhood is concerned—although the method is, I believe, rather popular north of the Border. The principle is in reality simple, two competitions being held on successive Saturdays, and the lowest net return handed in on either day being adjudged the winning score. If the plan is simple and novel, it is, nevertheless, hardly to be commended on account of the probable variation on the two days in the matter of weather conditions, as, provided that on the first day the conditions are favourable, what chance would the competitors on the second day have if half a gale of wind had to be encountered? Such a contretemps appeared very probable last week, as the two days preceding Saturday's meeting were just as coarse and unfavourable as it is possible to imagine, and on Friday night there appeared very little prospect of Saturday being any better. Fortunately, however, Saturday proved a beautiful day for golf, with the result that Mr. R. E. Johnston was enabled, with a return of 92 less 15—77, to head the leading score of the previous Saturday (80) by Mr. Deacon. Still, I think, if two competitions are to be held for one prize it is a better principle to decide the winner by the aggregate score of the two days, as then the competitors compete on equal terms as regards the conditions. Had the prize been played on these conditions, victory would probably have rested with Mr. G. R. Cox, who, after a lapse for some considerable time, appears to have returned to his best form. He had the consolation, however, of annexing a considerable portion of the sweepstake on both days, whilst, in addition to this he was second in the gross aggregate for the two days with a total of 168, first honours in this respect falling to Mr. A. C. Blain, with 84 and 81. Another good score returned was the 82 of Mr. J. E. Pearson on the second day—a glimpse of this player's spring form, which appeared to have deserted him for the nonce.

Mr. Ball made no mistake at Leasowe on Saturday in the final for the captain's cup, as he easily accounted for his opponent, Mr. John Ball (2), to whom he was conceding four strokes, by the handsome margin of five up and four to play. I am told that Mr. Ball exhibited his best form, but even taking this into consideration his opponent in being beaten four holes from home must have been considerably below his usual standard of play; and it is not improbable that through want of experience the occasion proved too much for him, as it has done to many of Mr. Ball's opponents in the past. I believe I am correct in saying that this is the fifth occasion on which Mr. Ball has annexed this particular prize. In fact, it seems Mr. Ball's annual prerogative to annex the trophy presented by the captain. It is a fact that on one occasion another member of the club usurped this right, but that was not the amateur champion's fault, as he was not amongst the competitors, having presented the prize himself.

Mr. Ball has indeed had a great year—certainly more successful than for many seasons past. All manner of prizes have fallen to his share, a peculiar feature, however, being the fact that he has been less successful at Hoylake than elsewhere, as out of four attempts only one first medal has fallen to his share.

A reputation, whatever it may be for, is frequently hardly earned, but hardly as it is earned it is none the less difficult to maintain. Mr. F. G. Tait has a justifiable and world-wide reputation for recovering from apparently impossible positions, and certainly no golfer can quite equal his ability in snatching a half of a hole which at one time appeared beyond redemption. It may be by a wonderful "tour de force" when in difficulties, or it may be by the aid of running down a very long putt from the edge of the green, but that [illegible] he saves more appa[illegible] impossible situations by some extraor[illegible] combination of fortune and ability than any other living golfer is recognised on all hands. His reputation in this respect had preceded him to St. Annes last week, with the result that the majority of the spectators were continually anticipating some extraordinary feat from him, and repeatedly when Mr. Tait was apparently in difficulties one heard the remark: "Oh, he is sure to halve the hole," but certainly during the first round these "saving halves" came not. For the nonce fortune appeared to have deserted him, and it was not until the very last hole in the match that the spectators were treated to one of those recoveries for which his name has become famous. To a really firstclass player it was not a particularly difficult stroke to get well out of the hazard, but the merit lay in the direction and the wounderful judgment of distance at a critical moment. A recovery from a very heavy lie is a mixture of strength and knack, but a recovery such as Mr. Tait made is a blend of ability and confidence—two qualities with which Mr. Tait is well endowed.

The match at St. Annes was a typical example of the two players. Mr. Ball played hole after hole in the orthodox manner, showing golf such as we are in the habit of seeing Mr. Ball play. On the other hand Mr. Tait varied the programme of orthodoxy. He made more mistakes—or we might call them indifferent strokes—than Mr. Ball, but he counterbalanced these by supplying the sensational element, his two at the twelfth and three at the seventh bordering on the phenomenal. But the prettiest exhibition of golf during the whole of the day was undoubtedly the sixteenth hole, which Mr. Tait secured on both occasions in three; whilst if one were asked to pick out any particularly briliant feature in the play of his opponent it was the manner in which he played the two short holes on the outward journey—the fifth and eighth holes—as on each occasion in the two rounds he made an excellent bid for a two, actually accomplishing this feat at the fifth in the first round. Another green which Mr. Ball played to perfection was the fourth—a most difficult hole—in the teeth of the strong wind which prevailed; and in both rounds he was on the green in two, having no difficulty in holing out in four. Another hole which Mr. Ball secured in both rounds was the tenth—not so much from any particularly brilliant effort on his own part, but as the result of a mixture of ill-luck and indifferent play on the part of his opponent. On the other hand, Mr. Tait on both occasions secured the ninth, sixteenth, and eighteenth holes.

Since the Amateur Championship in May Mr. Robert Maxwell, from whom a great deal was expected during the present season, has not quite fulfilled the anticipations of his many admirers. At North Berwick, his home green, he has failed to place his name on the scroll of medal winners, while he unexpectedly failed to secure first honours in the open competition at Lossiemouth. On the whole, then, his form has not been quite up to his reputation. That he can play as well as ever, he recently proved in a competition over the inland course of Blairgowrie, where he headed the field with the wonderful return of 71, plus 2—73, a proof to the merit of the performance being the fact that Messrs. J. B. and F. Ballingall each required 81 to complete the course in the same competition.

Another young Scottish amateur with more than a promising reputation is Mr. F. M' Kenzie, who hails from that wonderful nursery of the game the St. Andrews club, to which at one time belonged many of the leading professionals of the present day who were prominent members of the club before they changed their status. On the strength of his performance in the early spring Mr. M' Kenzie was expected to make a good show in the Amateur Championships at Prestwick, but he failed, as many young players have done in this particular competition in the past. He actually succumbed in the very first round a bitter blow to many of his clubmates, who were of the opinion that he was quite as good a player as Mr. Robb—a very high character indeed—and who consequently were hopefully anticipating that he might cause a surprise. Since then he has, however, thoroughly restored his reputation, as in addition to annexing the "Dundee Evening Telegraph" trophy—at one time termed the Amateur Championship of Scotland—the autumn medals of the St. Andrews Thistle and St. Andrews Club have also fallen to his share, and in a score superior by one stroke to that with which Mr. Tait secured the medal at the autumn meeting of the Royal and Ancient Club, viz. 82. As he is still in the first blush of golfing youth, Mr. M'Kenzie may yet even surpass the deeds of his many famous clubmates.

To the majority of golfers it must be pleasant to see that hero of a hundred fights, Mr. Mure-Fergusson, once more in winning vein. An 84 over Sandwich is not a great performance, but it sufficed to tie with Messrs. J. G. Fowler and F. E. Faithfull for first honours, and with the St. Andrews man in anything like his ordinary form, there should be no doubt as to the ultimate destination of the medal.

When Lawrence Auchterlonie decided to embrace professionalism and depart to the United States, it was generally anticipated that he would more than hold his own with the professionals resident in America. His performance in the recent Open Championship, however, requires a great deal of explanation, as his final position was a tie for eighth, he being no fewer than 18 strokes behind the winner, Willie Smith, who, it may be mentioned, however, ran away from the rest of the field, being no fewer than 11 strokes in front of the second, third, and fourth, who tied with 326. Professionalism does not appear to have improved Auchterlonie's game.

H. H. HILTON.

Liverpool, October 20.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE STAR WORLD.

THE POLE STAR'S COMPANIONS.

DISCOVERY AT THE LICK OBSERVATORY.

A new chapter in that marvellous romance of astronomy which has been unfolded by aid of the spectroscope in recent years has been added by Professor Campbell's researches at the Lick Observatory into the movements of the Pole Star. Amid the thousand glittering points of light which on a clear night stand out against the dark background of sky, until the eye of all but the trained observer becomes lost in the intricacies of the constellations, the Pole Star occupies a unique place. When history dawned, and primitive Eastern astronomers wrote their records on bricks of clay, it had already been recognised as the point around which the whole heavens appear to revolve. Thus it came to be invested from the most remote times with unusual significance. It is the most helpful guide in all the star-strewn field. It is at this day the one star with which probably everybody is acquainted. The first lesson picked up in astronomy is to find the Pole Star by aid of the "pointers" which conveniently mark out the route from the Great Bear. A star which never sets, but always is to be seen filling the same place, a fixed sentinel whatever changes the passing of the hours may bring about in the constellations, it might well be taken as a symbol of the immutability of the Creator's work, of a settled order of things which knows no change. Now, in the closing years of this nineteenth century, the refind researches made possible by the spectroscope have revolutionised all our pre-existing ideas of the condition of the Pole Star. Solitary no longer, it is found to be accompanied by a dark companion with which it revolves at a very rapid pace. More than this. As we look up to the Pole Star at night we are asked in imagination to picture it as one of an intricate system of three stars—the only one of the three that is visible—which are in constant motion, sometimes approaching and sometimes receding from the earth.

This grand discovery was made by one of the most delicate methods of investigation which are in the hands of astronomers, and one which it is by no means easy to express clearly in untechnical language. In principle, the spectroscope is merely a prism of clear glass, the effect of which is to disintegrate the complicated bundle of rays of all colours which come to us as white starlight or sunlight. By passing through the prism the beam of white light becomes broadened out into a band, or "spectrum," composed of all the hues of the rainbow. But when examined through a magnifying eye-piece the spectrum is found not to be continuous, but crossed by fine, dark lines, which indicate absorption in the atmosphere of the star emitting the rays of light of that particular colour. Light comes to us in undulatory waves, and it is the varying lengths of these waves which excites in the retina of the eye the sensation of colour. The longest waves set up the sensation of red, the short, quick waves that of violet, the orange, and green, and other intervening colours between these opposite poles of the spectrum, being of intervening lengths. Doepler showed half a century ago that if the star emitting the light under examination was approaching the earth the light waves would be huddled together and shortened, while if the star was receding from the earth they would be correspondingly lengthened. The effect of this would be seen in a shift of the entire spectrum, in the first case towards the violet, and in the second towards the red. For reasons which need not be gone into here there is actually no perceptible change in the colour spectrum, but there is a displacement of the dark lines already referred to, which though infinitesimal to a degree, yet affords a means of measurement of the speed at which a star, however distant, is approaching or receding from the earth. It is by observations of the shift in these dark lines that Professor Campbell has been able first to detect the movements of the bright Pole Star itself. Then from the abnormal character of these movements he has inferred the existence of two other dark companion stars hitherto unsuspected, which emitting no light sufficient to excite vision, must for ever remain invisible to the human eye.

A b[illegible]normal is the word which most fittingly describes the movements of Polaris. The successful investigation was carried out by the aid of a spectroscope attached to the great 36in. refracting telescope of the Lick Observatory, which stands high above the clouds on a peak at Mount Hamilton, California, a lasting monument to the munificence of its founder, Mr. Lick lies buried at the base of his telescope which again has shown what brilliant results have attended his endowment of science. On the first of a series of nights over which the observations extended the displacements of the spectral lines of the Pole Star were measured, and it was found that the star was approaching the solar system at a speed of about five miles a second. This is no great speed in the vast theatre of the heavens; our own earth travels round the sun at a velocity of nineteen miles a second. But of more significance was the disclosure only two days later that the speed of the star had increased to more than eight miles a second, and it was found that the cycle of change was completed and repeated in a period of four days. Only one explanation on these facts is possible. It is in direct antagonism to all that is known of the law of gravitation and the mechanism of the heavens that a star should sway backwards and forwards without some controlling agency—in a word, it is inconceivable. If, however, the bright Polar Star were accompanied by a dark companion, they would necessarily circulate about their common centre of gravity, and the movements of the Polaris would be explained. The revolution, comparable in size, according to Professor Campbell, with the moon's orbit round the earth, is completed in four days. Other systems of this kind are numerous in the skies the best known being the "Demon Star" Algoe.

Thus assuming the measures to be relatively accurate, the existence of a close companion to the familiar Pole Star is made out. The case for the second companion star rests on somewhat different ground. Accepting the figures given, the system of the two stars is at present approaching the earth at a velocity approximately of seven miles a second. When observations were made at the Lick Observatory in the year 1896 the measures gave a velocity of approach of twelve miles a second. This is a discrepancy, the greater part of which Professor Campbell attributes to the attraction of a dark third star on the double system, lying at a greater distance apart, and revolving with the others around a common centre, probably in a period extending over several years. Professor Campbell's great reputation gives confidence in the accuracy of his measurements, but astronomers of all nationalities will probably await their confirmation and fuller investigation and discussion before definitely accepting, at any rate, the latter conclusion. So delicate is the research, and so small the ray received from the Pole Star, even under the great light-grasping power of the Lick telescope, that the liability to error can never be wholly eliminated.

Nothing could better testify to the perennial youth of the oldest of the sciences than this new light shed on the most familiar of all the stars. Little more than a century ago it was a taunt to which astronomers were unable effectually to reply that they could not prove that the stars were actual light-giving bodies set in the heavens, and not merely pinpricks in the sky letting in the dazzling radiance of paradise beyond, as was supposed by the ancients. In the memory of living men it seemed impossible that the world could ever know the chemical construction of the sun, let alone the more distant stars. Then came the spectroscope, and the bounds of knowledge were set back to the most remote depths of space. A little band of coloured light, a few dark lines—and we are enabled to read the secrets of a star with a completeness of which our forefathers could have little dreamt. A slight displacement of the lines tells whether a star is rushing impetuously towards the earth or is travelling yet further into the abyss of space. And more. It has brought to acknowledge invisible companions of a star like Polaris, so remote that its distance is inadequately expressed as 276 trillions of miles—a span so vast that the light takes forty-seven years on its journey to earth. No scientific instrument has less romance in its appearance than the spectroscope, yet none can tell where its limit of service is to be placed, nor what new fields of wonder it may open out.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th November, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches	29·925
Temperature of the Air	degrees	81·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer		74·6
Dew Point		71·7
Relative humidity of Air		0·782
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	88·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		76·0
General Directions of wind*		NW, ENE, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	235

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

President Loubet has signed the pardon of Arton, the notorious go-between in the Panama scandals.

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STRANGE SUICIDE AT GEELONG.

A professional dog trainer, named Richard Stockdale, committed suicide on Oct. 15 at the Sir Charles Hotham Hotel Geelong, New South Wales. He was about the yard early in the morning, and was then observed with a piece of fencing wire, which he was binding into a circle. At 8 o'clock the servant went to his room to call him for breakfast, and he replied that he would soon be ready, but before the servant quitted he shook hands with her, and bade her "Good-bye." He was not seen again until the licensee of the hotel, about an hour and a half later discovered his lifeless body lying in a pool of blood on the floor of a lumber room that adjoined the apartment where he slept. The walls of the room and the ceiling were bespattered with blood, and by the side of the deceased was a double-barrelled gun, which had been recently discharged. The piece of wire that was seen in Stockdale's possession earlier in the morning was looped around his foot, and attached by a finer piece of wire to the trigger of the gun. Deceased had sat on a box, placed the muzzle of the gun in his mouth and discharged the weapon by pulling the trigger with the ingenious attachment of wire that he had arranged. Deceased was a single man, about 50 years of age, and was well known in coursing circles.

SHIPMENT OF WHEAT FROM AUSTRALIA.

Considerable interest is manifested by farmers at Tatura in connection with the very interesting report from Mr. Fairbairn, the Australasian representative of the Manchester Co-operative Society, concerning the export of wheat by the South Australian Farmers' Union last season, and which principle Mr. Fairbairn wishes the Goulburn Valley farmers to follow. The wheat shipped was consigned to the Manchester society in march last, when wheat was selling here at 2-7 per bushel, and the actual price realised was 29 3 per quarter in Great Britain giving a net return to the farmer of 2 10 per bushel f. o. b. It cost £149 to discharge the ship; but against that the farmers received £218 from the Manchester society for empty sacks. This amount not only covered the cost of discharging the ship, but gave farmers £72 over the amount realised for the wheat and sale of bags. The ship was four weeks loading, and sailed in March; but her cargo was really handled in February. The amount realised by the shippers, is much larger than would have been received had the grain been sold locally. Many of the Goulburn farmers have decided to ship wheat to the Manchester society next season.

The visit of the Grand Duke Michael to Great Britain, and the presence of Count Mouravieff in Paris, has in some quarters been regarded as an incident of a certain political significance. The *Figaro*, however, denies this statement so far as it concerns the Grand Duke Michael, whose visit to England, it says, is a purely family matter.

According to information received by the Governor of Algeria, the Foureau-Lamy mission quitted Erasar in the latter part of July, and returned to Ahenet. According to another Arab emissary, the mission in proceeding from Erasar towards Agades met 700 natives, who tried to bar the way, but the latter, after losing in two combats thirty-five men and 100 horses, submitted and supplied the mission with oxen and donkeys.

It is stated that another British exploring expedition to Abyssinia has been arranged, and will leave England on Oct. 25. The members are Mr. James J. H[illegible], Mr. Powell Cotton, Mr. W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse (of Newport, Rhode Island), and Mr. [illegible] A. E. Butter. Mr. Donald Clarke, who has done much work on the East and West African coasts and with Colonel Lugard in Ngamiland, will go as surveyor and geographer, and a taxidermist will also accompany the party. The objects of the expedition are scientific and sporting, and it is expected that the journey will occupy about nine months. Proceeding via Marseilles and Aden, where the outfit will be completed, the travellers will cross to Zeila, from which place Captain Harrington, the British Agent at Adis Abeba, will have made arrangements for them to enter Abyssinia and so avoid the troubled region south of Berbera. There the caravan will be got together, consisting of an escort of eighty Somalis and Abyssinians, and ninety camels. Sixty-five of the party will be armed. From Zeila the route followed will depend upon circumstances, the expedition going either direct to the Abyssinian capital, where an audience with the Emperor Menelik will be sought, or via Harrar. Striking south from Adis Abeba the party will explore the country between that place and Lake Stefanie, and also the unexplored regions to the western border of Abyssinia.

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WRITERS AND READERS.

It will be remembered that Mr. Gladstone always used a manual of family prayer compiled by himself from the Litony of the Church of England. The book has long been out of print, and as frequent inquiries have been made for it a new and revised edition is about to be printed. Mr. Murray makes this announcecement, and one judges that the revision has been done by members of Mr. Gladstone's family.

We are to get a Kipling Calendar for 1900, the same mounted on a plaque designed by the poet's father. This plaque gives a profile likeness of Mr. Rudyard Kipling, flanked by two elephants' head, with a figure of Mowgli and his jungle companions below. The daily selections for the calendar have been put together under the author's supervisions. It has also to be noted that they are from copyright material. Messrs. Harper will publish the calendar.

The volume of recently-discovered Lamb and Hazlitt correspondence, about to be published by Mr. Elkin Mathews, records one curious thing. It seems that about the close of the year 1807 a report of a most circumstantial nature got about, to the effect that Hazlitt had died by his own hand. The origin of the hoax remained as unknown as the account of it, now being made public for the first time. It was thought, however, that Lamb and Joseph Hume had something to do with starting the story. This was Hazlitt's view, but anyhow he took the affair in good part.

"Innermost Asia," a record of travel and sport on the pamirs, is a book about to be published by Mr. Heinemann. It is by Mr. Ralph P. Cobbold, late of the 60th Rifles, and describes his recent journeys through Kasugaria, into the hitherto unknown khanates of the Upper Oxus. Indeed, Mr. Cobbold penetrated into many regions never before visited by Englishmen, and he had remarkable adventures. These culminated in his being arrested by the Russian commander at Shighuan. Besides relating his experiences and describing the countries through which he passed, Mr. Cobbold treats fully of the important political problems of "Innermost Asia."

It will be interesting to have a really inside history of the fine part which Colonel Hector Macdonald played at the battle of Omdurman. This is promised—an account having "authoritative clearness"—in a volume that Messrs. Chapman are issuing. It is by "An Officer," who is not more intimately identified than in the statement that he was in close attendance upon Colonel Macdonald. The latter, by the by, had a nasty experience while directing his brigade during the critical stage of the fight. The horse of one of his officers kicked him heavily on the leg, just below the knee, but he managed to keep his saddle throughout the fight.

Within the last few years research in France Germany, and more especially in Belgium, has resulted in important discoveries relating to the life and work of Rubens. After a minute and careful analysis of this material, M. Emile Michel, the well-known French writer, has prepared a two-volume life of Rubens. It will be published here at once by Mr. Heinemann, who regards it as a companion book to M. Michel's "Rembrandt." For English readers there is a phase of peculiar interest in Rubens' career—the episoda of his relations with Sir Dudley Carleton, his subsequent mission to Englan[illegible] his connection with the brief splendors of Ch[illegible] I.'s Court. Who but Rubens gave us Vandyck, his favorite pupil?

The journals of the late Major A. B. Thurston are to be published as a volume by Mr. Murray. It describes adventures in Egypt and Uganda, and has the title "African Incidents." Major Thurston was detailed for service with the Egyptian Army in 1890, and in the following year took part in the operations which Sir Francis Grenfell conducted against Osman Digna. In 1893 he was appointed a member of the Uganda Commission, in this capacity accompanied the Unyoro and Dongola expeditions, and was murdered by the Soudanese troops during their mutiny. His journals, which he kept wherever he travelled, record many incidents of these events not hitherto made public.

Dr. Wallis Budge and Mr. L. W. King, of the British Museum, are editing for Messrs. Kegan Paul a series of handbooks on Egypt and Chaldea. Five years ago Dr. Budge prepared an elementary work on the Egyptian language, and two years later an Egyptian reading book. More recently, Mr. King has issued a volume on the Assyrian and Babylonian languages. In these works, however, it was impossible to say much of the archæology, history, or religion of the Egyptians, Assyrians, and Babylonians. In answer to many suggestions, we are to have this series of handbooks, covering the most important branches of Egyptology and Assyriology.

Sir Wemyss Reid's "Memoirs and Correspondence of Lord Playfair" will be out in a few days. Incidental light will be thrown upon Lord Playfair's relations with the Queen, the late Prince Consort, and the Prince of Wales, with all of whom he was a favourite. It will be remembered that the Prince of wales was Playfair's pupil at Edinburgh. Playfair's official connection with the great Exhibition of 1851 was one of the causes of his friendship with the Prince Consort. Sir Wemyss's book, a volume of less than five hundred pages, with two portraits, includes many unpublished letters from Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Gladstone, and other statesmen, down to and including Mr. Chamberlain.

Messrs. Cassell and Co., are bringing out at the end of next month, a new illustrated edition of the late R. L. Stevenson's famous story, "Treasure Island." The publishers intend to best the record of "Treasure Island" editions. Reset in new type, the volume will contain nearly fifty new and original illustrations by Wal Paget, the illustrator of a deservedly popular edition of "Robinson Crusoe."

Another venture in the well-trodden imitative serial line. "The Little Library," started by Messrs. Methuen and Co. is to contain famous books, in English and other literatures, in the domain of fiction, poetry, and belles letters. A photogravure frontispiece, biographical and critical introductions, and footnotes will be supplied in each book. The first volume, Tennyson's "Princess," is edited by Miss Elizabeth Wordsworth.

The theology of modern literature is a most attractive subject, and almost wholly unappropriated. The Rev. Dr. Law Wilson, of Belfast, discusses, under that title in a book which Messrs. T. and T. Clark are publishing. After a general survey of the relations between Christian theology and literature, Dr. Wilson reviews most of the representative authors of the day, more especially in the field of fiction. Then follows a series of chapters on Emerson, Carlyle Browning, George Eliot, Dr. George MacDonald, Mrs. Humphry Ward, Mr. Hardy, Mr. Meredith, and one or two others.

Interest in South Africa being now deep and universal, we may draw attention to the "fifth impression," just published, of Dr. McCall Theal's book on the subject. The volume is issued by Mr. Unwin. It is a general account of the Cape Colony, Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal Republic, Rhodesia, and the other territories south of Zambesi. In Dr. Theal the Boers of the Transvaal have a most sympathetic historian. His short description of the great trek of 1836 is very readable. His account of the Basutos is noteworthy, in view of the attitude of that brave race in the present crisis. It is curious to read nowadays how alarmed and indignant the Orange Free Staters were in 1854, when the British Government insisted on "cutting the painter," and giving them autonomy. Dr. Theal does not think that the Cape Dutch have benefited much by the Government's official recognition of their language in 1882. That is perhaps their fault. And the corresponding boon is still denied by the Transvaal Boers to the English speaking majority.

Sir Raymond West, Mr. J. A. Baines, late Census Commissioner, Lord Wenlock, late Governor of Madras, Lord Harris, late Governor of Bombay, and Sir J. B. Lyall, late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab are among the chief contributors to the new volume on India in the British Empire series published by Messrs. Kegan Paul and Co. Home readers will perhaps be surprised to learn from Sir Raymond West that "outside the Presidency towns the administration of justice in the Courts of First Instance is wholly in native and non-Christian hands. As a general view of native India—nine-tenths of which exist in villages—the late Census Commissioner's paper, "Our Great Dependency," is unsurpassed by any production of its kind. Particularly interesting is the author's explanation of what religion means in India. At the last census, 1891, a hundred and fifty different languages were recorded. At the next census, 1901 the population of India will considerably exceed three hundred millions. The population of Europe is, roughly speaking, about three hundred and fifty millions. A volume each on British America and Australasia, and a volume containing a general survey will complete the series. Besides the volume on India and the Far East, one on British Africa has just been issued.

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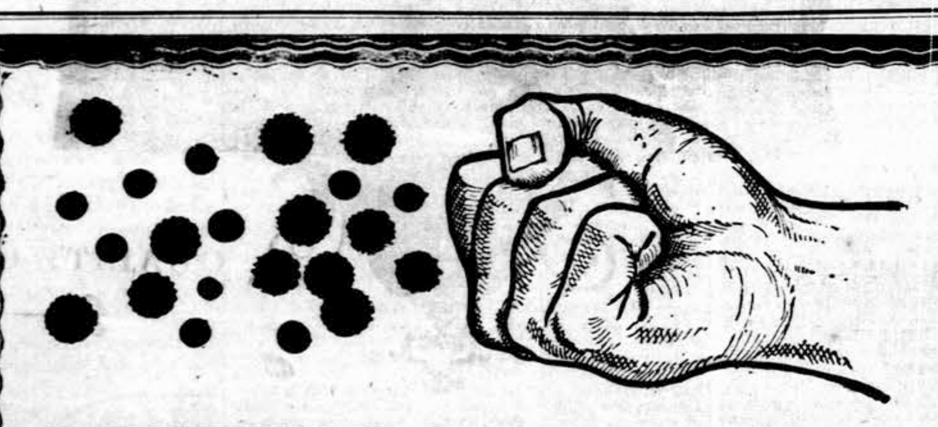

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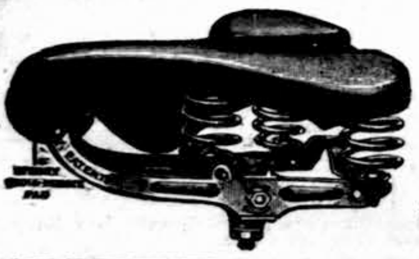

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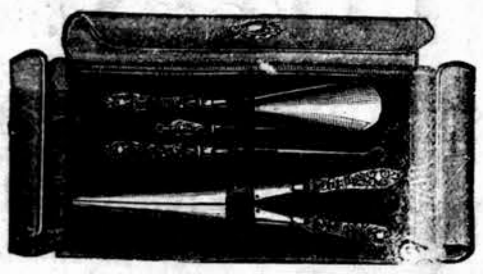

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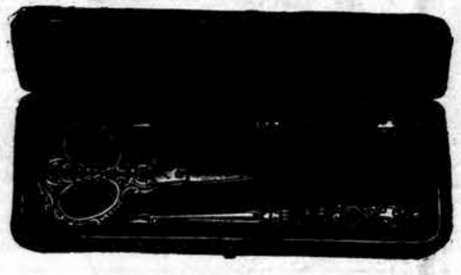

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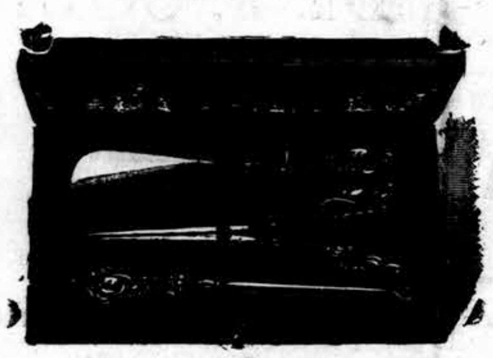

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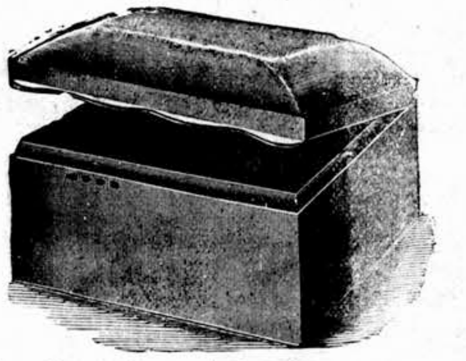

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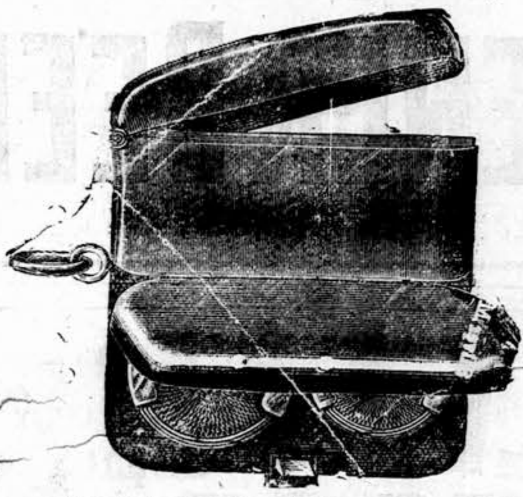

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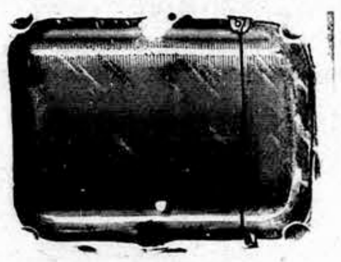

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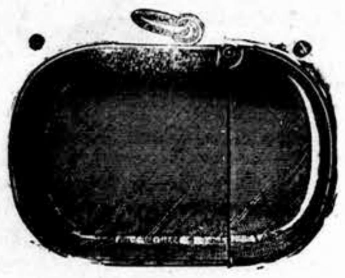

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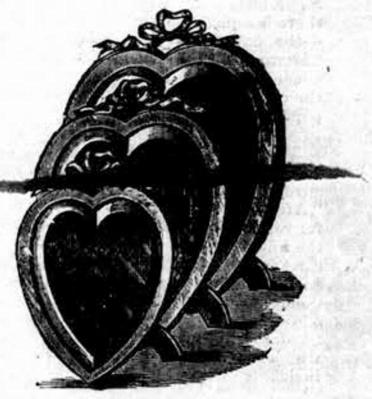

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